

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

*Creeping
Inflation*



VOL. XLV

<

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1946

,

NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Remember Brother K. H. Brooke's "wire nut" about Mary and her lamb a few months back? Well, here's a follow-up from one of our Canadian Brothers.

MARY'S LAMB AND UNCLE SAM

Now this same Mary, this same lamb,
Its fleece as white as snow,
Both went out for Uncle Sam,
They loved a G. I. Joe.
He on leave to Mary came,
Back from the fires of hell.
His arms around his Mary went
Around the lamb as well.

J. H. BOFFY,
L. U. No. 230.

* * *

WORLD'S DELIVERANCE OR RUIN

The might of man, our way of life,
All generations know this way so well.
Rough roads that lead to grief and strife,
That's why men fight, for world peace eternal.

Again and again world wars are fought,
On such an unholy battlefield, and so infernal,
Where millions give their lives for naught,
But it's always for a world peace eternal.

Leaders of this universe, men of eloquence,
Great men of science, and intellectual skill,
Hold all nations in awe, and great suspense,
With high hopes for a world peace eternal.

These men of science created atomic power,
But now they are fearful of this new peril,
And people the world over begin to cower,
Are begging for deliverance, a world peace eternal.

Delegates from all nations are now in conference,
To settle all world disputes and wars repeal,
And assure mankind the way of providence,
Pray you for its success, a world peace eternal.

L. H. FOURCHER, I. O.

* * *

Brother Hoover comes through again with a
"Rhyme of the Times."

KEEP THEM BUSY

A kid is not like some machine
You turn off for the minute.
The world is such a wonder house
And every second in it
Is filled with something keen to do,
Be it useful or idle fad,
And they don't have the years we do
To tell it from good or bad.
The hairy shell of a cocoanut
Encases a wonder of white,
While tinsel and crepe can easily drape
A bundle of dynamite.
We pay for our telephones in advance,
So we never owe a dime,
Suppose for once we used this scheme
In dealing with juvenile crime?
A bowling alley, a gym, a track,
A community center for sport—
An hour invested in wholesome fun?
Or a tragic day in court?

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

THE GAMBLER

It's all so very simple,
Just five bucks on the nose,
When the race is over,
My roll to ten has rose,
Then at twenty to one,
I bet the ten spot quick,
When the race is over,
The bookie's kind of sick,
I'm counting up my money,
Two hundred bucks right now,
The next race is coming up soon,
It's sure to be a wow!
Two hundred bucks to place,
This is a hunch I know,
I hope to heck the nag,
Doesn't come in to show,
Sure enough, I win again,
Six hundred bucks is dough,
I've won with first and place,
So I'll shoot the works on show,
Six hundred bucks to show,
Boy! That's going some,
With the cash I get from this one,
Things are sure to hum,
It's in again! Four thousand bucks,
I'll need a sachel now,
I've got a nag that's sure to win,
Will I collect? And how!
There she goes right on the nose,
The bookie's sure to faint,
With the dough I get from this one,
The town with red I'll paint,
Boy, oh boy! I knew it,
Forty thousand is my roll,
With two races still to go,
A hundred grand will be my goal,
I think I'll use some strategy,
Twenty "g's" goes on the next,
So in case I happen to lose,
I won't be completely vexed,
Sure enough the darn thing missed,
My hunch was right, but still,
With twenty "g's" yet in the sack,
Five to one should make the kill,
This is the last, it's got to count,
I'm sure to win, I'm hot,
"Pretty Girl" right on the nose,
Come on! Give it all you've got,
And there she goes, THE WINNER!
But I know it's all a joke,
For—with a hundred "g's" upon my hip,
Then—HOLY SMOKE—I WOKE.

RAYMOND A. CORAGGIO,
L. U. No. 1035.

* * *

ONE CANNOT THINK OF EVERYTHING

A bride honeymooning in the Killarney Lake district was accosted by an old beggar woman. "Oh, beautiful lady, give me sixpence, I'll pray f'r ye. I'll light a candle f'r ye and pray to the blissed saints f'r ye that (whispering, hand to mouth) whatever it may be that y'r heartt is wishin' f'r, shall be given ye." The girl said, "But I'm not wishing for anything, because I have everything. I have a husband who loves me and a good home, and as much money as I need, and many friends. It wouldn't be right for me to be wishing for more. Would it now?" "Cahn't ye wish it may be always so?"

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

HELPFUL HINTS TO HELPERS

When you are assigned to a journeyman, you can rest assured he will try to load most of the work onto you—the big stiff! Don't let him get away with it. When he puts you to cutting concrete, show him you don't like it. Be deliberate. Make plenty of trips to the water-cooler. Ask him to have the points and star-drills sharpened. Demand a better hammer. If he makes any wisecracks, tell him to do the cutting himself, he's getting more money than you are.

Show him you know a thing or two about wiring. After the wires are pulled into the conduit, jump in and connect the switch yourself, and let him strap the pipe and run the ground. Chances are he doesn't know as much about switches as you do, anyway.

Take your time when he sends you to the shanty for tools or material. Most likely he won't need them for an hour or two, and is sending for them merely to keep you busy.

When he talks to you about unionism, look bored and whistle. He probably doesn't realize that times have changed since he joined the union. Anyway, you've read all about unions in the newspapers and he is just wasting his breath.

If you follow the foregoing rules for a few days, he may send you to the foreman. In that case, you will have to educate another journeyman. If he hasn't turned you in, it is because he is a wise old journeyman who can remember when he was a kid and knew everything.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

* * *

Hendrick, the Roamer, has turned up again. Recently discharged from the Seabees, where he served as chief electrician's mate, he has settled down in Utah and he writes from there:

HOME AGAIN!

For many years I've had a mental picture in my mind,
Of a mountain valley with a river in between,
Where milk and honey might flow
Where fruit of every kind would grow,
Where there would be a lake and pastures green.
Such a homey place for years
I've roamed to find! (Interrupted!)

(War interrupted!)

And this poem left my mind.
I'm home again in a pretty Utah valley
Many miles wide
With snow-capped mountains
On every side!

WALTER H. HENDRICK, I. O.

* * *

The feud is on! Brother Glick answers Brother Rial's remarks on his "Atomic Query."

THE TRIAL OF GLICK AND RIAL

I wish to submit a line,
A "nourishing meal" to define,
And trust it'll serve as explanation:
To quote M.D.: "Atomic ache
Will not attack the ones who partake,
Of life's calories in moderation!
My desires I never let run amuck
I am well content with

A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

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Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Spring 1990	202
Inflation Leads to Pessimism on Prosperity	203
Canadians Keep Control	204
History Repeats	204
Way Out on Atom Bomb Slowly Appears	205
Standards Governing G. I. Training Promulgated	206
International Cartels Pose Hard Problem	207
A Worker Speaks His Mind in Detroit	208
Surely One of the Great Cities of the World	209
Unions Develop Unique Training in Seattle	210
Five Year Plan Now in Its Second Year	211
Crucial 1945 Reviewed by A. F. of L. Council	212
Wage Pattern Slow to Show Itself	213
What Labor Expects of Medicine Today	214
Bowling Tournament Leads to Permanent League	216
Editorial	218
Woman's Work	220
To Aid the Starving	221
Correspondence	222
In Memoriam	233
Death Claims Paid	235
Local Union Official Receipts	237

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Magazine

CHAT

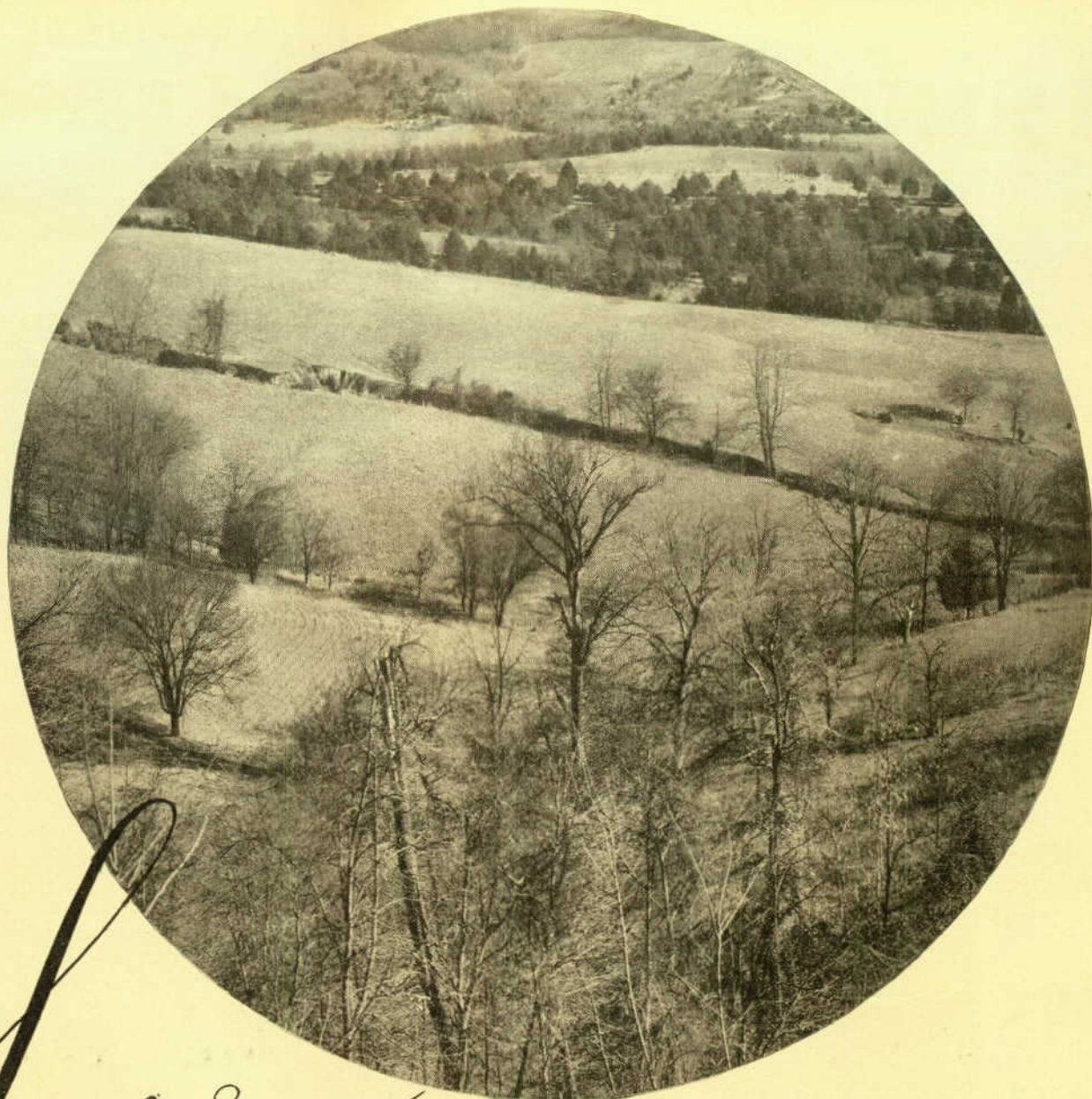
As the editor sits in his office from month to month he sometimes fancies—in a grandiose way—that he has his finger on the pulse of public opinion in the Brotherhood. This may be only a fancy but hundreds of important letters pass over his desk every month from members who themselves interpret public opinion in the union and survey it from time to time.

We have noticed this much—a heightening of interest in the union audience. Members are writing in more frequently, saying I am moving, send my magazine to a new address; or saying how much they appreciate the JOURNAL, suggesting new things they would like to see in the JOURNAL. This all to the good.

Another thing that is a straw in the wind is the number of new subscriptions from outsiders that began to flow into the office. People hear about the JOURNAL in the strangest ways. One man first made his acquaintance with it in a doctor's office. How it got there we don't know. Another man saw it first in a public library. Another man had never seen a copy of it but had heard about it. All of these wanted to subscribe as people outside of the union interested in labor's thinking and acting.

But as a matter of fact the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has a great outside list of readers. They are engineers, accountants, students, contractors, business men, corporation heads, managers. They want to know not only what the Electrical Workers are doing but what labor is thinking about, and we are glad for such a wide interest in the JOURNAL.

Yes, the war is beginning to be over. We know this by the number of letters about the JOURNAL that come to the JOURNAL in the JOURNAL's mail bag. We will try to retain all our readers and get new ones.



Spring 1990.

By D. A. Hoover, L. U. 1306

Ah, what will Nineteen Ninety bring?
When the same old earth turns green with spring?
Will clover wave from last fall's stubble?
Or weeds be green on a lost world's rubble?

Will the sun glow warm on a fallow globe
While nature renews her green spring robe?
From rosy sunset to twilight dim?
And mankind, what has become of him?

What did he do with that strange new fire?
Outgrow his childish fighting desire?
Release for good its magic power
Or pass in flame in one short hour?



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INFLATION *Leads to* *Pessimism on Prosperity*

FIRST inflation creeps, then it walks, then it runs. In the walking and running stage there is very little that anybody can do about it." This statement was made by Chester Bowles, stabilization director, at a private dinner in Washington. Now the question is: is the present inflation in the creeping or walking stage?

During the Civil War the dollar got down to 32 cents in value. During the first World War the dollar reached the point of about 68 cents of buying power. Pride was taken in the fact that during the second World War the dollar was held to the value of 78 cents, but its deterioration is in sight. It is likely that the statistical reports on the value of the dollar are not accurate because of the large black markets and the fact there is so much "monkey business going on in regard to purchases." Hundreds of schemes are being developed to get around the few controls left on prices. Bonuses are being paid for houses, automobiles and hundreds of other commodities. Money is being passed freely for the privileges of purchase. The old economy is pretty sick.

Retain the OPA

Opposition to removing price controls and other forms of intervention in the runaway economy is stiffening. Whether this new opposition has accumulated in time to prevent serious depression is a question. It is a fact that members of the United States Senate have received hundreds of thousands of letters petitioning for the retention of OPA in opposition to the policy of the lower House in cutting away controls.

What most optimists are counting on is the accumulated funds in banks and in private accounts to stave off serious depression. The optimists forget that money can be dissipated very fast when one's income stops, factories cease to produce, and the depression is really here. Even in 1929 when the great crash came many optimists were saying that prosperity was just around the corner, but it took 10 years to bring back something like a healthy economy.

For the present, a hopeful sign in the generally dark picture is the way employment has held up. Even now there are only about three million unemployed in the United States and the actual employment is between 54 and 55 million—a very high figure for this country. One reason for the present good employment is the great number of

Bets in Washington on serious depression by 1947 or 1950. Employment holds up. How long?

withdrawals from the manpower market of workers that were busy during the war. Some observers believe that five million women have laid down their tools and quit work. Many veterans have not found work but are enrolled in schools. This is true for young civilians so that the employment situation looks pretty good.

Inflation Is Dangerous

Chester Bowles issued a statement in Washington in which he says:

"But in the meantime until shortages of materials and parts are eliminated and until the stores are full of consumer goods the danger of an explosive inflation is grave. Both business and consumers have immense liquid savings. If they should become convinced that prices were going up sharply, they would try to protect themselves by turning their money savings into whatever goods they could find. This would mean that the actual working demand would greatly exceed supplies of everything. This is exactly the situation which gives rise to gyrating, cumulative inflation. Hence it is imperative to maintain price stability until the economy is working at capacity, shortages are eliminated and people see the stores full of goods."

There is some talk in Washington of black markets in construction, both in materials and labor.

To one who lived through the first World War and the period thereafter there is very little that seems strange in the present situation. The wonder is that human society learns very little from experience. When wartime controls were removed in 1918 prices began to kite and inflation was on. There was a serious depression in 1921. Then came the bitter open-shop drive against labor with the liquidation of wages which paved the way for the crash of 1929. The crash of 1929 was caused by the great profits taken by business, their foreign investment, and their dissipation on stock exchange gambling. The rest of the story is pretty well known to readers of this JOURNAL.

What would happen if price control were scrapped? We can get a fair idea if we compare current ceiling prices with the prices consumers paid after the first World War, when there were no price controls.

In 1916 the cost of living began to rise sharply but there were few who saw its significance. As late as 1917 Congress actually hastened the rise in prices by reducing the reserve requirements for member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

After World War I

In 1917 wholesale prices had risen to a level about 50 per cent above that of 1914; while in 1918 whole prices, despite various controls, averaged 93 per cent above 1914.

The real wages of post office workers were cut 19 per cent between 1914 and 1919.

By 1920 prices had skyrocketed to twice the level of five years earlier. Consumers found that food, fuel, shelter and clothing which cost \$1 in April, 1916, had risen to almost \$2 by 1920. A family with no increase in income found its purchasing power cut in half. One dollar tucked away in 1914 had only \$0.48 of real purchasing power in 1920.

Prices of building materials were 218 per cent above prewar levels.

Before the crash, rents had climbed five times as far as during the war.

In May, 1920, the boom collapsed as buyers went on strike. Factory pay rolls dropped 44 per cent, farm income 66 per cent and our 6 billion dollar corporation profits were transformed into a 55 million dollar loss.

Where in 1920 four bushels of corn paid interest and taxes on an acre of mortgaged land in Iowa, in 1921 it took 12 bushels.

A look at the following table from a weekly report whose aim is consumers' protection, will point out the value of price control. Comparison of prices in 1920 without ceilings with today's prices with ceilings, describes more vividly than mere words ever could, what OPA means to the people of the United States.

	With Ceilings Now	Without Ceilings (1920)
Sugar, 5 lbs.	\$.35	\$1.34
Bacon, 1 lb.41	.58
Eggs, doz.50	.92
Gasoline, gal.20	.34
Man's suit	25.00	75.00
Apartment	50.00	75.00

(Source: Bread and Butter.)

Bets in Washington are that a new depression will show itself by 1947; at the latest 1948, with a serious low period in 1950 when results of such a depression will be widespread and serious. There is little doubt that the underlying population will have to bear the brunt of the depression and will turn to extreme political measures.

CANADIANS KEEP CONTROL

In the neighboring republic to the north, Canada also fights inflation, as the following release sent to Canadian workers, by the Minister of Labor, indicates:

During the last war and up to today Canada has managed by means of price control to maintain a general price level in this country which has enabled wage earners to purchase goods and services at reasonable prices. This is in striking contrast to conditions in many other countries where, due to failure to control prices, the purchasing power of wages is much less than before the war and the standard of living lowered to that extent.

We did not have the same measure of price control in Canada during the first World War; and many will remember the very high prices paid for everything during that war and after—particularly after. It is revealing to compare the prices of the following few staple food items then and now:

	March, 1919 (Cents)	1920 (Cents)	March, 1946 (Cents)
Eggs, per dozen	54.6	88.8 (Dec.)	43.8
Butter, per pound	58.0	74.8 (Jan.)	44.7
Sugar, per pound	11.9	25.0 (Aug.)	8.6
Bread, per pound	7.9	9.7 (Sept.)	6.7
Milk, per quart	13.7	15.6	10.5

It must be borne in mind, however, that prices cannot be kept under control unless at the same time there is made effective a measure of stabilization. This is because wages form a very considerable part of the cost of producing the goods and services we all must use. Wages have value only in relation to their purchasing power. In other words, the real value of wages depends upon the amount of goods and services wages will buy. Obviously higher wages mean nothing if they are absorbed by higher prices. Increases in wage prices, where they cannot be taken care of by the employer out of profits, are bound to increase the costs of goods and services.

It was for this reason that during the war just ended the Dominion Government adopted what it considered a fair and reasonable wage control policy. Under this policy wages were stabilized but were not frozen. Thousands of wage rate increases were ordered by the War Labor Boards, so that notwithstanding the adoption of a general policy of stabilizing wage rates, wages being paid today in the main occupational and industrial groups are the highest in Canada's history.

Action of WLB

Under our wage policy legislation, a War Labor Board may direct any employer to raise wages if it can be shown that he is paying less than the going wage for similar work in his own or comparable locality. A board may also authorize an employer to raise wages on any other reasonable basis provided he can continue to sell his goods or services without raising prices.

If workers feel they are justified in seeking a wage increase, steps should be taken to have the matter submitted to the appropriate War Labor Board on which organized labor is properly represented. Every such application has the assurance of being considered on its merits. Strikes to support such applications are prohibited but this is a necessary safeguard to insure the maintenance of the Government's price-wage policy. In the long run, that policy has benefited

HISTORY REPEATS

*** The policy-making officers in the War Department seem to have been skeptical from the beginning concerning the seriousness of pending unemployment. The following statement, dated December 5, 1918, was made in a memorandum to the Chief of Staff:

"It is believed there is nothing to justify the prediction of hard times, industrial depression, lack of employment of large numbers of soldiers on account of the rate of discharge. *** By the time immediate labor needs are satisfied, new construction will require the service of discharged soldiers. *** The estimates that there may be considerable unemployment in the future are pure guesswork and there are many indications that there will be ample employment for all. It is believed the energy and resources of manufacturers and urgent need of the world for American raw materials and manufactured articles and the spirit of helpfulness displayed by the entire country will solve the question of unemployment for discharged soldiers and other war workers without any period of extended hard times or lack of employment. (National Archives. War Department, Files of the Chief of Staff: Demobilization.)"

This note of optimism was reflected in most of the official statements of December, and even in the President's message to Congress. The Secretary of Labor, in a press conference as late as December 17, stated that thus far there was nothing in the weekly reports on industrial conditions "to indicate there is any difficulty in absorbing those who are being released from military forces and war emergency institutions."

U. S. Employment Service

It was the immediate problem of the transitional period which was the concern of those closest to the labor situation. With the cooperation of citizens and civilian organizations including the Red Cross, and men's and women's local clubs, the U. S. Employment Service proceeded to establish in communities throughout the country offices which would provide jobs for men returning from war and from the areas where there had been emergency war work. These offices were organized and managed by local committees. The U. S. Employment Service acted as a clearing house, keeping the records of jobs and of men, and directing the men sent to them by local bureaus.

In the meantime production under contract with the Government was being stopped so rapidly that the employment service, which had agreed to the decentralized control of the entire project of cancellation, complained to the War Department that its own explicit instructions to its district officers were being ignored in some areas. No advance notice of cancellations was being sent to the labor representatives, and in the Ohio area laborers were being released by hundreds. Private organizations in areas where this situation existed were protesting or making suggestions for easing off army orders.

One such suggestion was for converting orders for army shoes and clothing into

and will continue to benefit the Canadian worker by protecting his living standards and avoiding an inflationary rise in prices, which would cancel the advantage gained by an increase in real wages during the war years and since.

manufacture for the civilian market, so far as materials on hand would permit. "Thousands of firms would thus be enabled not only to keep their present labor forces over the winter but would have a definite time in which to reconstruct their commercial organizations." In this case the records indicate some official concern, a courteous reply, but no action. In some instances, particularly in the manufacture of subsistence supplies, there was definitely a gradual transfer over from war orders to civilian production.

However, it was in the plants operating entirely on munitions and war materials that there was the greatest need for some program, sponsored jointly by Government and industry, for providing employment for idle workers.

Surplus Labor

By December 28, surpluses of labor were mounting daily in the cities where war industries were closing down. The immediate situation was most critical in Ohio and Michigan. The South was the only section of the country where there was an increasing demand for labor resulting in large part from the continued expansion in shipbuilding. Day by day the industrial situation grew more distressing. All munitions centers were affected. The area of surplus labor comprised in general the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. The number of workers out of employment was increasing in these areas.

Although the program for the demobilization of the soldiers was still in its formative stage, more than 600,000 men were released during December, of whom only 70,000 were men returned from overseas. About 30 per cent of those released in December were demobilized in areas where workers were rapidly being released from war plants. There can be little doubt that the majority of these men returned promptly to their homes. They had not been subjected to experiences which alienated them from their environment, as had the men in the American Expeditionary Force.

It was the minority which drifted aimlessly about the big cities. Although these men were not representative of the whole they did constitute a restless, roving group. Idle, and joined with unemployed and disaffected war workers, they formed a potentially dangerous element in the nation's life. Wise, courageous, and sympathetic solution of their problems could not result from expedient decisions of the moment; it could come only from mature consideration of operating procedures worked out well ahead of their use, with subsidiary plans for meeting inevitable unforeseen emergencies.

*** America's share (1917-18) in the winning of the first World War was made possible by the efforts of the millions of men and women, industrial workers, and soldiers whose immediate postwar fortunes have been the subject of this discussion.

These individuals had little or no part in shaping the policies which accounted for the confused and sometimes tumultuous events of this brief interlude in their lives. Where policies were sound, where reason prevailed, there was little publicity and men went quietly about their business. Where there was no strong policy, no balanced farsighted program, mistaken judgments frequently led to extreme measures

(Continued on page 240)

Way Out on ATOM BOMB

Slowly Appears

HISTORY moves so fast these days that it is difficult for the ordinary citizen to keep up with even the most important events. Second to the world-shaking discovery of atomic energy for destructive purposes is the American proposal as to how to curb use of the atom bomb for war. This solution came within seven months after the use of the atomic bomb against Japan. This is indicative of the speed with which the United States moved with the hope of averting worldwide disaster. The Secretary of State appointed a special board of consultants. Personnel of this board was:

Mr. David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who acted as chairman of the consulting board;

Mr. Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company;

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, of the California Institute of Technology and the University of California;

Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, vice president and technical director, Monsanto Chemical Company; and

Mr. Harry A. Winne, vice president in charge of engineering policy, General Electric Company.

This board of consultants reported to Under Secretary Dean Acheson of the State Department.

Reaction to Report

Widespread comment on this report throughout the world has been favorable. So much of the reaction to the atom bomb has

Lilienthal report heralded as first clear ray of hope in dire situation

been underlaid with abject fear, the collective view is that men are powerless to meet the situation. The board of consultants met almost continuously from January to March in an attic room in Washington. They, too, in the beginning shared the mass fear but manifestly stuck to their jobs and have worked out what everyone regards as a feasible proposal. In the beginning the five technicians differed greatly among themselves but they brought in an unanimous report determined by the hard facts of the situation. Then they said:

"We have concluded our deliberations on this most difficult problem, not in a spirit of hopelessness and despair, but with a measure of confidence. It is our conviction that a satisfactory plan can be developed, and that what we here recommend can form the foundation of such a plan. It is worth contrasting the sense of hope and confidence which all of us share today with the feeling which we had at the outset. The vast difficulties of the problem were oppressive, and we early concluded that the most we could do would be to suggest various alternative proposals, indicate their strengths and limitation but make no recommendations. But as we steeped ourselves in the facts and caught a feeling of the nature of the problem, we became more hopeful. That hopefulness grew not out of any preconceived 'solu-



DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

tion' but out of a patient and time-consuming analysis and understanding of the facts that throw light on the numerous alternatives that we explored. Five men of widely differing backgrounds and experiences who were far apart at the outset found themselves, at the end of a month's absorption in this problem not only in complete agreement that a plan could be devised but also in agreement on the essentials of a plan. We believe others may have a similar experience if a similar process is followed."

Policing Out

The board rejected the possibility of policing every industrial activity in the world. Such a system of inspection would be impossible, the board said. They took comfort in the fact that uranium is about the only element with which to start producing atomic bombs. Uranium is scattered all over the world but in no such amounts as would compare with the number of establishments which would have to be policed if the raw materials were not put under a control of an international body. "It follows that although nations may agree not to use in bombs the atomic energy developed within their borders, the only assurance that a conversion to destructive purposes would not be made would be the pledged word and the good faith of the nation itself. This fact puts an enormous pressure upon national good faith. Indeed it creates suspicion on the part of other nations that their neighbors' pledged word will not be kept. This danger is accentuated by the unusual characteristics of atomic bombs, namely their devastating effect as a surprise weapon, that is, a weapon secretly developed and used without warning. Fear of such surprise violation of pledged word will surely break down any confidence in the pledged word of rival countries developing atomic energy if the treaty obligations and good faith of the nations are the only assurances upon which to rely."

(Continued on page 232)

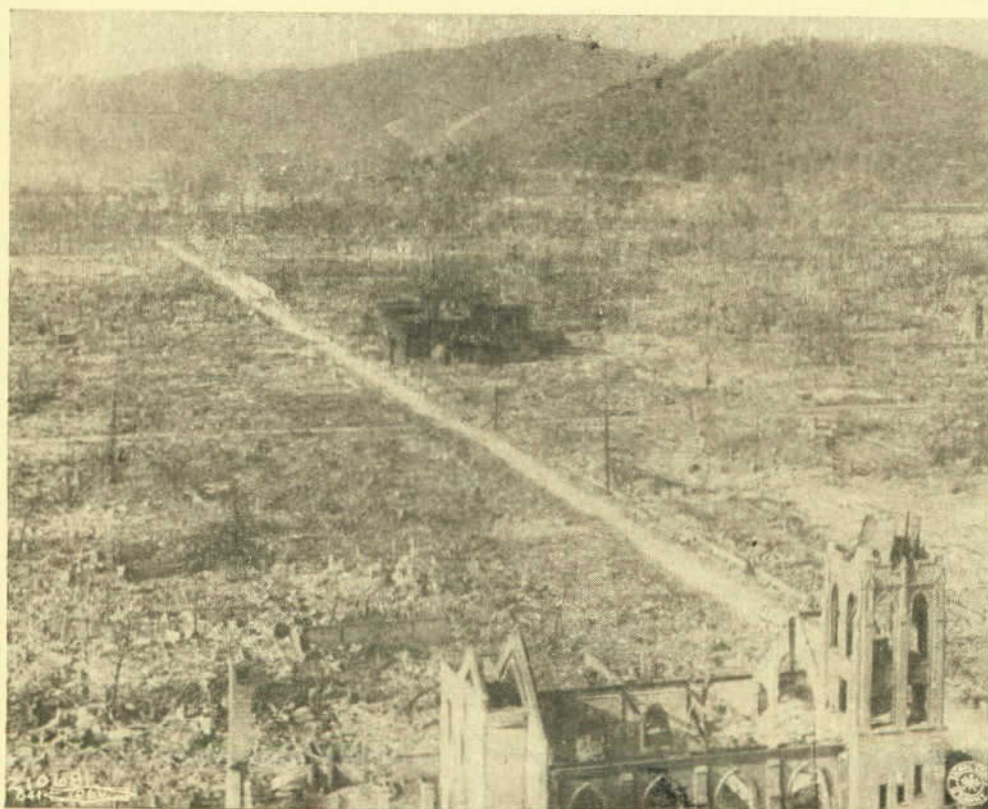


Photo by U. S. Signal Corps

Ninety-nine per cent devastation. Atom bomb destruction as depicted by captured Japanese film.

Standards Governing G. I.

TRAINING Promulgated

GENERAL G. B. ERSKINE, administrator of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, United States Department of Labor, has issued an important group of standards governing the training of G. I. men. The standards state:

"It is the desire of all concerned that maximum opportunity for on-the-job training be made available to veterans, but it is equally important that such opportunity be of a worth-while character and bring adequate return to the veteran in terms of training received."

The standards go on to state:

"Subsistence allowances for on-the-job training have been provided under Public Law 346, 78th Congress (G. I. Bill of Rights), to assure economic security to veterans who want to learn a job which will increase their earning capacity and their opportunity for employment and advancement. Subsistence payments are in addition to the wages paid by the employer during the training period. The maximum subsistence allowance under this training program is \$65 a month for veterans without dependents and \$90 a month for those with dependents. Combined wages and allowance cannot exceed the wages of the experienced

General Erskine, head of Retraining and Reemployment Administration, issues needed documents to bring some order out of chaos

worker in the job for which the veteran is being trained.

Purpose of Allowance

"The subsistence allowance is not a dole to the veteran nor is it intended as a subsidy to the employer. The value of the program would be lost and its integrity discredited if it were used as a cheap labor scheme or if the period of subsidized training were prolonged unnecessarily or veterans were trained for non-existent jobs. Safeguards have been set up in some states through the appointment of local advisory committees made up of representatives of management, labor, veterans, and education to review the programs proposed by employers and to serve as consultants to the veterans on the adequacy of the job training offered them."

What Is Apprenticeship?

Apprenticeship is defined:

"Apprenticeship is a form of training for which subsistence allowance may be payable. Standards to safeguard the welfare of apprentices are established by state and federal apprenticeship agencies. These standards cover employment and training for recognized trades which require at least 4,000 hours of training through employment supplemented by 144 hours of related classroom instruction each year of the apprenticeship."

The following standards are promulgated:

"The state approving agency should consider for approval only those establishments offering training programs which are submitted in conformity with the above specifications and should approve only those found upon investigation to have met or made provision for meeting the following criteria:

"1. The training content of the program is adequate to qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"2. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period as is evidenced by such factors as the ratio of trainees, veteran and non-veteran, to trained workers.

How It Works

"3. The job is not in a standard wage classification, in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon such factors as length of service and normal turnover, and not upon skills learned through organized training on the job.



TO THIS

"4. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the establishment and the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran and are in conformity with state and federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.

"5. The job customarily requires a period of training which justifies the setting up of a complete program of not less than 500 hours of training.

"6. The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the establishment and other establishments in the community to provide the trainee with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"7. Provision is made for related instruction.

"8. There is in the establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"9. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by the veteran toward his job objective.

"10. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous job experience, whether in military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened accordingly.

"11. A copy of the training program as approved by the state agency is provided to the veteran by the employer.

"12. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given a certificate indicating the length and type of training provided and attesting to his competency in the job for which he was trained.

"13. Employees of the establishment are advised of the training program.

"14. The approving agency should have access to the establishment for the purpose of assisting in the development and improvement of the training program."



FROM THIS

FRANKFORT, Germany, was an industrial city of about 600,000 population. It felt the impact of thousands of American and British bombs. It lies today pretty much a ruin. But in the center of the city, a tall, white office building of massive size is still standing, being used as headquarters of the United States military staff. This is the office building of I. G. Farben. It has escaped devastation. Whether this was by design or not, it is a fact that the properties of this great German cartel have been liquidated only to the extent of about three to five per cent, according to reports. One American cabinet officer recommended that this cartel be liquidated inasmuch as the Nazis had used it as the spearhead of their aggression before and during the war.

I. G. Farben Cartel

I. G. Farben, Germany's most massive cartel, is based upon chemicals and is controlled largely through patents. It is operated by a series of complex agreements in the United States. It never completely came to terms with any one corporation with which it did business in this country. It appeared to be following a policy of "divide and conquer," and dealt with duPont, Bayer, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and other important American corporations. It held advantageous secrets in the field of dyes and coal products, which it never completely divulged to any of its American colleagues. Perhaps the anti-trust laws of the United States were the obstacle to complete cartelization. At any rate, the United States is the outstanding nation in the world with anti-trust laws.

Cartels offer a unique field of study for the student of economics. They represent frontier conditions in a world area. Where American corporations were about 1870, cartels are today. Cartels are dominant in the field of sugar, rubber, nitrogen, steel, aluminum, magnesium, incandescent lamps, explosives and chemicals. A few minor cartels are showing themselves in other fields.

Cartel Is a Monopoly

Not long ago, the president of National Lead, an affiliate of I. G. Farben in this country, frankly stated:

"May I call the proposed combination, for simplicity, a cartel? The whole purpose of the cartel is to obtain a monopoly of patents, so that no one can manufacture it excepting the members of the cartel, and so can raise the prices by reason of such monopoly to a point that would give us much more profit on our present tonnage, but also prevent a growth in tonnage that would interfere with their greater profits in lithopone." (Lithopone is a white pigment.)

The student, therefore, is ushered into a confused area of primitive values, complex relationships, strange ideologies, and promised goals that certainly threaten the way of life that has come to be called the American way of life.

To study cartels is to study unfree enterprise. The cartel, the core of which is monopoly, operates over a world-wide area; under it, the world is zoned for markets, allocated to given members of the cartel. An almost infinitesimal rise in price will accumulate tremendous profits to a parent corporation.

Internal Workings

A cartel is a form of international private government. The classic example is the case

International CARTELS

Pose Hard Problem

Form of super-government without any definite controls. Profits, more profits, their goal

of the British cannon used by Germans to kill British soldiers, purchased under a cartel arrangement. Some cartels have rather intricate internal government with administration boards and boards of arbitration. The board of arbitration is not for the settlement of disputes with labor, but settlement of difficulties between members of the cartel over a world area. Switzerland has often been used as a democratic country housing world headquarters of cartels, a good deal as New Jersey and Delaware act as headquarters for many corporations which verge on a monopolistic character.

It is readily seen that such a situation has deep import for labor, management, and the general population. American business is operating on many fronts in cartels. There is no record that I know of where American business has sought to change the cartel set-up so that more democracy could be inducted into procedures. American business may have extenuation for this situation. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, an associate of I. G. Farben, has defended its position thus:

Way of the Cartel

"Of course, when American business men do business in other countries, they must do business the way that country does it. They must obey the laws of the land. No matter how much he may prefer the way we do business in this country, no American business man can hope to change the political structure of a foreign country just to suit his convenience. For example, our Government in 1922 urged American companies to secure rights to produce oil in the Near East. We attempted to acquire interests in Iraq. After six years of arduous negotiation, we entered into an agreement which limited to a certain percentage our share of the oil to be produced and restricted our

producing activities throughout the whole area.

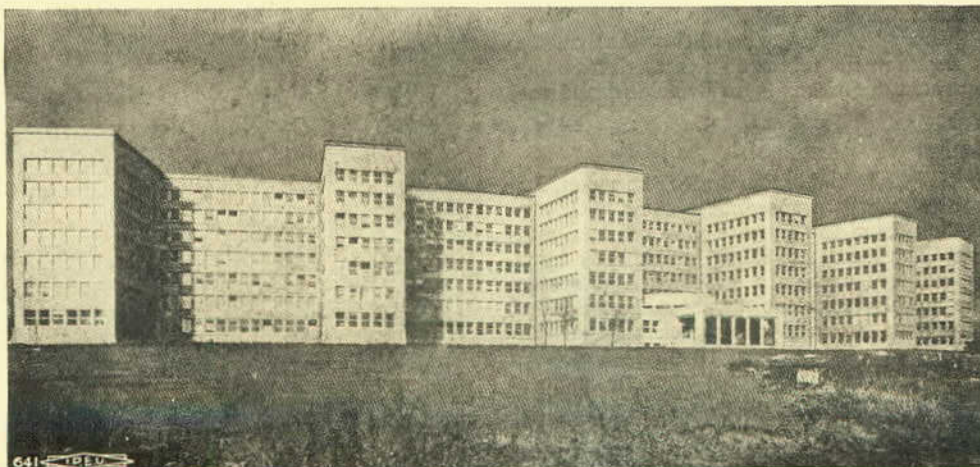
"In the United States such a contract would probably violate the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The point is that if America was to get any of the oil of Iraq, American companies had to abide by the conditions imposed by international competition."

This naturally brings up the important question, whether the United States can continue to be the only capitalistic country operating a so-called free enterprise system in a world that is either socialistic, communistic, or fascistic.

It is a very important fact that Canada, since the war, has set up a government trade corporation, and Australia, since the war, has set up a government trade corporation. These are democratic answers to international cartel arrangements. No such enterprise has yet showed itself in the United States.

Ernest Bevin, then an active British labor leader, was late in attendance at the International Labor Conference at Geneva in 1935. Mr. Bevin was detained in London by conversations with heads of the steel corporation of Great Britain with whom he was conversing about reconversion of wage schedules. Mr. Bevin informed his associates in Geneva on arrival that he was amazed to find that he could not do business with the British employers in steel because they were members of an international cartel which tended to fix economic conditions so rigidly that the British employers were incapable of acting independently. When the English industry joined the second cartel the British Government cooperated with it, lending its tariff-making power as a bargaining weapon to the British Iron and Steel Federation. While governments generally played a less important role in forming the nitrogen cartel, the Chilean Government was represented in negotiations and other groups of producers had informal governmental approval, if not official sanction. Mr. Bevin was greatly incensed at this circumstance and talked

(Continued on page 232)



Impressive office headquarters of principal German cartel at Frankfurt.

A WORKER *Speaks His* *Mind in Detroit*

VOICING the view that incentive plans are no solution to the top-heavy economy under which the American workers operate, James Preston, International representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, disturbed the complacency of the members of the Conference Club, an employers' group in the automobile city.

Mr. Preston viewed incentive plans as only sops to workers in an economy where over-capitalization, incompetent management and inflated factory overhead charges would prevent any such incentive plan from working.

Mr. Preston spoke as a representative of the A. F. of L.:

"Taken all in all we have only about 15 million persons who are actual producers to create sufficient wealth to support a population of 135 million.

A Tremendous Burden

"We can then conceive this picture of an inverted pyramid of not more than 15 million workers being held responsible for the support of 135 million persons and that's a burdensome load in any man's language.

"We have just fought a war and are now fighting a peace that cost 680 billion dollars and that figure does not include the monumental loss of life and property nor does it include the cost of relief past, present and future. What an appalling indictment that is of industrial and political mismanagement on a world scale.

"Again I ask you, by what stretch of the imagination will incentive wage payment salvage our economy? Incentive wage payment as we know it today, and as applied today, has been tried in all of its variegated forms over a long period of countless years and it has never solved the riddle of economies. It never will.

"Part of the remedy for our economic ills is to reduce the monumental overhead expense now being visited upon the production worker. We definitely must reduce that 9 to 1 ratio. More persons must become self-supporting and cease riding on the workers' shoulders.

"Don't forget, the condition that creates a desire in the minds of men to change governmental systems is an over-burdened people.

Labor Is Reasonable

"Labor is not reaching for the moon. Labor asks only a reasonable show with protection from the squeeze play of manipulators. Furthermore, labor is intensely loyal. It will not change a governmental system for merely transient purposes. Labor is not interested in benevolence, charity, or paternalism. Labor has learned—the hard way—that something for nothing is nothing for something.

"But—when men see starvation, stark and grim, staring them in the face; when they see little Sis traipsing off to school with clothes barely sufficient to cover her

Representative of A. F. of L.-I.B.E.W. speaks on incentive plans to Conference Club, management group

nakedness and little Johnny hunched up with malnutrition, then the hot breath of the wolf chills their spine and they become ready victims for the political carpetbaggers and demagogues peddling economic nostrums.

"If our industrial tycoons fail to take heed of these portents and continue to flout the democratic labor movement, then labor will undoubtedly be attracted to the more blatant promises of a pseudo-labor movement and end up by toppling over the brink of totalitarianism.

Democratic Labor Movement

"It must be remembered that free and voluntary labor organizations—and I speak not of politico-labor associations—is at once the breastworks and bastille of democracy. To whatever degree you deprive labor of its rightful share and functions to that same degree you weaken our system of government. That is not logic alone; it is history, past and present and one page of history is worth ten volumes of logic.

"I have given you my picture of some of the many facets and angles that have a far greater impact than do the wages of the worker on our national life.

"Unless industry cleans up the management rooms of our industrial house and

cleans them first, then we will have a house divided against itself, a house that will never stand the critical period that is ahead of us.

"Pay the worker a wage commensurate with his production of wealth on an hourly basis. Put competent management as his supervisor. Take proper care of the speculators, grafters and financial manipulators. Reduce the national overhead to an understandable point of efficiency.

"If those things fail to resolve our difficulties, we are a gone goose."

Employer Takes Issue

Addressing a letter to Mr. Preston after the address, Allen B. Crow, president of the Conference Club, took issue with the point of view expressed by Mr. Preston. Mr. Crow said:

"Since your audience, however, was composed for the most part of employers and the representatives of management, a majority of whom are operating their plants and business organizations under working agreements with either the A. F. of L. or the CIO, a very considerable number of those present have stated to the writer that you missed a very unusual opportunity to make friends for organized labor because of your placing the emphasis of your remarks entirely upon your 'indictments of management' as a whole for the shortcomings of a few.

"Do you not agree that if we are to make progress in the field of industrial relations and thereby bring about greater production and a higher standard of living for all our people, the emphasis rather must be placed upon those methods and those programs whereby we may build bridges of understanding and cooperation instead of for each side to dig deeper fox holes from which we can hurl further charges, invectives, and atomic bombs at each other?

"Having had the privilege of holding similar luncheons in honor of your chief, William Green, Philip Murray of the CIO, and other distinguished representatives of organized labor, it has been the writer's observation, both at these meetings and elsewhere that those men, both on the side of management and those on the side of labor who are willing to concede the strength in the position of the other side and who are ready to make every effort to promote good will rather than opposition, through encouraging inducements, incentives, and rewards, both financial and non-financial, for those who are willing to carry their part of the load in measuring up to all their responsibilities, rather than to be content to be only parasites on the body politic, come a long way further both in achieving success for themselves, as well as in carrying forward the projects of those with whom they are associated.

"Accordingly we were pleased to receive further word this morning from Charles E. Brokaw, chief, incentive division, Office of Domestic Commerce, that progress is being made by him and others in the Department of Commerce in their efforts to develop certain standards and procedures to encourage the further adoption of incentive wage payments, that will be directed to meet the objections which you so clearly raised and yet so as to achieve the results which are becoming increasingly evident to us all as

(Continued on page 232)



Book-Cadillac Hotel where management conference met.

Surely One of the Great Cities of the World

By "TEX" HURLEY, L. U. No. 50

In view of the fact that the I.B.E.W. convention meets in San Francisco, September 1-13, this "ballyhoo" by a long time resident—a Brother member—has unusual interest. Brother Hurley is business manager of L. U. No. 50, Oakland, California.

SO you want to go to "Frisco," eh? Fine, only we don't call it "Frisco" out here; we recognize her dignity and refer to the city by the Golden Gate as "San Francisco," which is Spanish for "Saint Francis."

Well, all of us members of the I.B.E.W. hope you come and further hope you enjoy yourself. She is a great city, but for the past five years she has taken one hell of a beating; she is the chief seaport of the Pacific and through the Golden Gate hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guards have sailed out to fight and returned victorious. Many of these boys came from the farm; never saw a big city in their life and just didn't know how to treat a fine gal like the "City."

Well, the old gal has always been able to put up a good front, keep up on her make-up, but the street cleaners, janitors, window washers and other beauticians found the "big wages" (so called) in the shipyards much more attractive, as well as more necessary, than caring for the good looks of a beautiful lady, consequently she doesn't look quite the same; in fact she looks a bit neglected, but I am in hopes she will be able to pull herself together and put forth her best by September 2.

City of Dreams

September 2 is a great day in my life; it was on that day I first walked out of the Ferry Building 42 years ago and looked up

San Francisco is a world city which blends cultures of east and west

Market Street and viewed the city of my dreams. Since I was a small boy the old setting sun sign of the Southern Pacific Railroad on the box cars as they passed through the small Texas town in which I spent my youth, entranced me and as soon as I became a floating lineman, I headed for the city of my dreams and I am still around the Bay district. She has changed a lot since that time; before I had spent two years here she was the victim of the most devastating earthquake and fire ever visited upon the American continent; she came through that all O.K. and is a better city for it. If she can overcome such a catastrophe, I am sure she will be able to survive an Electrical Workers convention and be the better for it.

San Francisco is a city of international glamour and there is much to see here. We will arrange to keep the Golden Gate open at all times while you are here; this is a very beautiful gate and provides both glory and honor to this city. It is only in the past ten years that a great web of wires woven into a suspension bridge has been placed above this gate and many of you will have the opportunity of driving over same on your first visit to the city. San Francisco, like ancient Rome, surmounts her seven hills in all her glory; they are the Twin Peaks, Mount Davidson, Nob Hill, Russian Hill, Telegraph Hill and Rincon Hill. Looking over a beautifully lighted city at night from any of these hills is awe inspiring. Some of the lucky ones will be able to look from windows of their hotel and see this city by



FAMOUS FERRY BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

night; others will have to drive there, because the committee members will not be able to locate all of you so conveniently, but they will do the best they can.

Wonders to See

Then San Francisco has the largest Chinatown of any city in the world outside of China. It is here that the ladies who accompany their husbands will be able to purchase many souvenirs and curios and spend many hours of enchantment among these peculiar celestials. Then there is Fisherman's Wharf where the hundreds of fishing boats which daily ply out of this harbor tie up, and which caters to the gastronomic tendencies of both men and women, and then there is North Beach, or the Latin Quarter, which caters to gourmets of international fame and I am sure you will find some place to appease your appetite.

San Francisco is really a city of hotels and restaurants; then there is the Cliff House of international fame, Seal Rocks, with their rookeries of seals and sea lions which adjoin this great restaurant, and while eating you can see these huge animals cavorting and sunning themselves on the rocks.

Then there is the beautiful ocean beach and ocean highway down the ocean to some of California's big trees. Golden Gate Park, with its aquarium and conservatories, Egyptian museum and celebrated zoo is a sight you will enjoy and long remember and above all don't miss riding on her quaint and dinky cable cars. Then on a clear evening take a ride over Twin Peaks and look down on this grand sight. Oh, I could go on for an hour and tell you of the sights.

Sights Along the Way

On your way west, those of you who come the central route, don't fail to stop in Salt Lake City and see that beautiful city nestling at the foot of a great mountain range.



OCEAN BEACH FROM SUTRO HEIGHTS, SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued on page 236)

UNIONS *Develop Unique*

Training in Seattle

By CHESTER CHATFIELD, Seattle City Light

EMPLOYEES of City Light in Seattle, Washington, have developed a program of free technical education for themselves that is well worth examining, as it embodies several ideas that might be used profitably by many utilities and their workers.

The program was started by the formation of the City Light Education Committee, a group of 11 men from various divisions of the utility who got together and agreed to donate their time. They immediately established three sub-committees: One to organize classes; one to create a library; one to devise practical demonstrations of electrical equipment.

Employees Plan Program

It must be noted that although City Light's superintendent, E. R. Hoffman, aided the committee in every way possible, no attempt was made to shape its policy. From start to finish the educational program was the employees' own. They did as they pleased—and they did very well.

Classes were made possible by the Federal Office of Production Management, the Seattle School Board and the Washington State Board of Education. These agencies, working together, offer free instruction on practically any subject to groups of between 15 and 20 students.

A number of men among City Light's 1,000 employees were able to meet the school board requirements for a temporary teaching permit, and were willing to take 12 hours of teacher training, for which there was no charge. The school board agreed to pay these men \$6 per evening for teaching a two-hour class. Classes ordinarily ran two nights a week for 12 weeks, although some of them required 24 weeks.

Classes self-operated, give broad training in electric utility techniques

To get the ball rolling, the committee worked up a questionnaire listing 26 subjects and gave mimeographed copies to every employee. Those interested in studying were invited to check first, second and third choice of subjects, and to write in at the bottom any subjects they wanted which were not included.

The questionnaire resulted in the formation of classes in Elementary Electricity; Practical Electricity Applied to Distribution and Transmission; Electrical Measuring Instruments; Elementary Operation of Electrical Substations; Mathematics for Electricians and Radiomen; Hydraulics; Power House Equipment; Repair and Maintenance of Electric Appliances; Duties of Lineman's Helper; A.C. and D.C. Generators and Motors; Relays and Instruments.

An indication of what seems to be a national trend was the rush of white collar men to get out of their relatively low-paid jobs and into electrical work. They took courses in Elementary Electricity, then the more advanced courses, and then began transferring to line crews, substations, powerhouses, etc., as fast as they could make the changes.

Students Make Good

These men are making good on their new jobs almost without exception, and most of them keep right on studying in advanced classes that will help them get promotions. The arrangement works very well for City Light, as it is not half as difficult to hire girls for clerical work as to get line helpers

or substation operators. It is notable that although the committee offered a course in bookkeeping, they were unable to get even the bare minimum of 10 students necessary for the formation of a class.

Demand for the same classes continued as word went around among the employees of the very real benefits to be gained. Consequently, the same classes have been repeated several times since the committee was organized.

Classes are held in City Light buildings, and the time is set by agreement among the students themselves.

The Library Committee, with funds provided by the management of City Light, has established a respectable collection of electrical text and reference books, periodicals, bulletins, pamphlets and other trade literature and information. The library is open for half an hour before and after work, and during the lunch hour. Books may be taken home for two weeks or less, and many employees are making use of them.

Boards Prove Helpful

The Display Committee has turned out the most interesting job of all. They prepared a number of mock-up boards to display and demonstrate such things as lineman's knots and splices, street lighting circuits, meter connections, transformer hookup, etc.

These mock-up boards are real working models, designed to operate at low voltages with results similar to actual working conditions. They have been found of great value not only for classes, but for instructing linemen, metermen and other workers who have recently come to City Light from other power companies. The supervisor can take a new man to one of the mock-up boards and demonstrate just what he wants done before sending the man out on the job.

The mock-up of the overhead wiring and transformers can be used to make practically any combination that is in general use on City Light Lines.

The primary is 4 wire star 120 volt/208 volt 3 phase, corresponding to the 2400 volt/4160 volt circuits in actual use. Five black wires and one neutral wire are used to make the secondary circuits.

The mock-up transformers are 120 volt to 12 volt, and 208 volt to 12 volt. They are designed for low voltage, and it is impossible to connect them in any way that would create a dangerous voltage. All primary taps are marked with red.

By using various combinations it is possible to hook up a 3 wire lighting bus, and a great many 2 and 3 phase power circuits—3 phase star; 3 phase star-delta; 3 phase delta-star; 3 phase primary to 2 phase secondary; star open delta; open delta-open delta; etc.

The street lighting mock-up board contains three types of relays, and employs every type of hook-up used on the normally closed or normally open 120 volt multiple lighting circuits of City Light.

Other mock-up boards built under the direction of the City Light Education Committee are equally practical and useful. It is of great advantage to students to be able to make actual hook-ups on low voltage circuits.

Besides classes, library and mock-up
(Continued on page 240)



SEATTLE ALSO HAS ITS NOTED TIMES SQUARE

"Nothing can better demonstrate the progress of labor than education of the individual worker."

It has been said "The wise man plans his work, then works the plan." Bright sayings, such as this, as well as thousands of familiar quotations sound good, make sense, and all that sort of thing, but, after all is said and done, talk is still cheap. We can talk about what we have been learning and what we expect to learn about electricity and electronics at Local No. B-309 in East St. Louis, Illinois, and frankly I think that all this talk is rather cheap when you compare it to practical facts.

Education Is Not Cheap

There is nothing cheap in an educational plan that really works. It costs money to drive to school every week, much more so if you live a long way. It costs more than money to expect a working man to do this through all kinds of weather, plus the fact that he has already done a full day's work. And so when I sit down to write an article like this, I cannot help but think of these men, hundreds of them, who have come to the many different classes that have been conducted at union headquarters. These men have sacrificed a lot of time as well as money—because of what—to further improve themselves? As a pretty close observer of the individual men that make up these classes, I can answer no to this question. In the first place these men are union men and this fact alone makes them different from others. In the second place these men are a small percentage of the total membership of the union, and that makes them different. Thirdly, most of these men are "family men" and as such have long ago, if they ever had the idea, quit thinking of themselves. And now, the fourth and last reason why I say that these men are not interested in the purely selfish motive of just improving themselves. They have good jobs that they are interested in keeping and know that in order to keep the job or advance to a better one they must prepare for the future because the future is here today. To put it frankly these men are interested in "going places"; they want to stay in the position of master of their trade; they would like to improve the lot of their family (and who doesn't), and they are interested in the work they are doing and want to know all they can about it and not just the job alone.

Working Out the Plan

All I have said so far can be summed up something like this: It is fairly simple to "set up" a plan but to work the plan is an entirely different story. Anyone can "set up" an educational program but the men who enter the program will be the ones to "work it out."

And so, after two years of special classes in electronics and electricity conducted at the Electrical Workers' Local No. 309, East St. Louis, Illinois, I would like to give you a report on what has been accomplished and what we expect to do next year, that is, starting classes again in the fall of 1946.

The first class in electronics started December 12, 1944, under the supervision of the State of Illinois Board for Vocational Education, War Emergency Act. Mr. S. James Senes, assistant state supervisor of trade and industrial education; Mr. William

Five Year **PLAN** Now In Its Second Year

By JOHN C. SAMPSON

Review of East St. Louis's successful local union technical courses. Electronics taught. Institution founded

Morris Jones of the East St. Louis High School; Mr. George Viner, president of Local B-309, I.B.E.W., and members of the Educational Committee and many interested friends gave their entire support to this new educational movement. All of these men worked hard to put over a program for the Electrical Workers' school and regardless of how far we may go with our school in the future, these men should always be remembered for what they did in the very beginning.

Good Record

If you are still reading this article, you will, no doubt, be interested in some facts that pertain to this first class in electronics. It was a large class—95 class members and 84 received certificates for satisfactory completion of the work. There was a total of 48 hours of instruction in the course and class members had to be in attendance for at least 36 hours to receive a certificate. Twenty-eight members of the class had a 100 per cent attendance. The total absence in this class of 95 men amounted to 10 per cent of the time—a record that has never been bet-

tered in any class that I have ever had the pleasure to teach. Westinghouse electronics course material was used with this group.

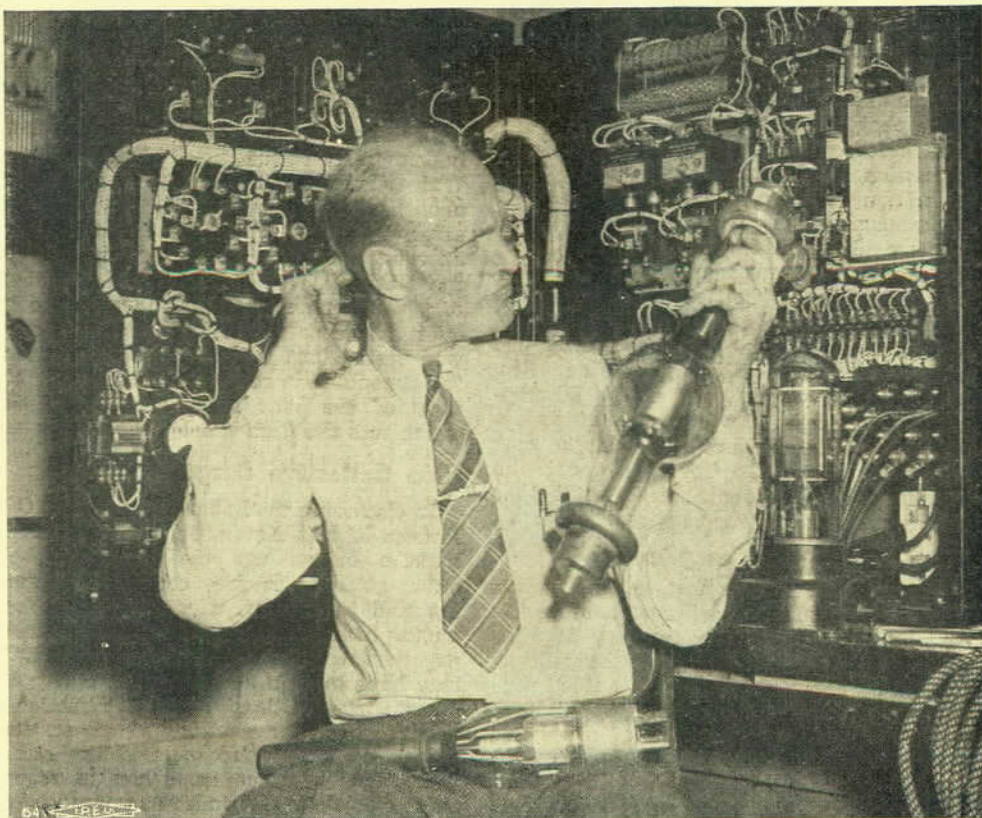
Another class was started April 3, 1945, and consisted of 36 hours of instruction. This class was called "Advanced Electronics" (resistance welding), and Westinghouse resistance welding material was used. There were 77 members in these classes held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings and afternoons. Forty certificates were issued for satisfactory completion of the course.

Although this second course in electronics started out under the supervision of the State and Federal Emergency War Act for Industrial Education, the defeat of Germany concluded their period of control and the last five of the 12 class sessions were completed at union headquarters under our own power.

At the same time the class in resistance welding was running, a class in cable splicing, under the instruction of Mr. William Clark, was also operating. There were 22 members in this class and certificates were issued at its completion. This was a very popular class in actual practical work and was also completed under its own power after State and Federal control ceased.

About this time it was decided that classes starting in the fall of 1945 would adopt a

(Continued on page 235)



Electronics presents intricate problems. The above is a complex experimental box.

Crucial 1945 Reviewed

By A. F. of L. Council

NINETEEN hundred forty-five was one of the most eventful years in the history of men. It is only natural that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has considered it fitting to set forth some of the most important aspects of this year as a record for its members and supporters. This is especially true in view of the fact that there is no 1945 convention report to acquaint the widely scattered membership in an official manner with the general work of the central organization. In a bulletin called "1945 an Epochal Year" we find a concise, critical description of the way in which the Government organized itself to carry on the war, the problems and events consequent to reconversion, an official report of matters of importance in the A. F. of L. organization, and a summary of legislative proposals of the year, both those important ones which have become law and those that are pending. With this latter are given the stands taken by the A. F. of L. on these measures, and finally there is a discussion of significant happenings in international relations, among governments and in the field of labor.

Organizing For War

Gearing our nation for war meant that the decrease in the production of civilian commodities, mass production of war materials, longer working hours for everyone and rationing (to mention a few of the major evidences of war economy), came about only after great alteration in our ways of doing things. It meant the creation of many new agencies to make possible these results just mentioned and a myriad of other changes. The work of these agencies was so new and of such pressing importance that one of the most difficult problems before the Government was the coordination of new functions. Effective coordination was necessary to allow the great achievements of civilian and fighting forces to come about as they were scheduled in the minds of our leaders. Who will ever forget the phrase "bottle-neck" which symbolized conditions in nearly all phases of transition to wartime economy? Only one who has worked closely with war agencies, however, and was a part of the developments that occurred will be able to appreciate fully the amount of struggle that took place within the Government and the blazing of new administrative trails that the winning of the war required.

War Production Complicated

The A. F. of L. feels that war production was rendered more complicated because the contract negotiations for military requirements remained in the hands of the military instead of being handled by a unified controlling civilian agency which would have worked out a better system of supplying both civilian and military needs. We had been at war a year and a half before the Office of War Mobilization was created, and it was not until October 1944 that the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion

Trends are measured and patterns rescaled. Also accomplishments are cited

superseded that coordinating agency in an attempt to modify the uncontrolled procurement power of the military.

The A. F. of L. sees quite another pattern in the war manpower policies of our Government. In spite of a great shortage of labor, voluntary employment controls were maintained without resort to such militaristic measures as a labor draft. Perhaps one of the most fortunate occurrences in the efforts to supply adequate labor was the creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. While the bill to continue the work of this committee has not been enacted into law by the 79th Congress, undoubtedly some progress has been made with regard to weakening discrimination against persons of minority races and religions.

National Employment Service

The A. F. of L. is interested in supporting a national employment service which it believes belongs in the Department of Labor and it further urged Congress to provide an unemployment compensation program to help labor to weather the transitional period between war and normal peacetime production. Nothing was done along this line, however, which would have helped labor as parallel measures have assisted industry and the veterans in their readjustment to peacetime conditions.

Last year saw the creation of the National Wage Stabilization Board to deal with the problems of wage increases which had formerly been handled by the National War Labor Board. This latter agency was abolished on December 31, 1945. Shortly after V-J Day, President Truman issued an order removing from the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board all voluntary wage increases which involved no request for price relief. This was one of the war restrictions which the administration felt it could soon remove, as it did the functions of the War Manpower Commission which was the first war agency to go.

Free Collective Bargaining

In discussing the Labor-Management Conference of last November, the A. F. of L. bulletin brings out the importance the union attaches to free collective bargaining and the reason why it opposes fact-finding boards. "If a political alternative to negotiations is available, one or both parties may hope to gain advantage by taking the dispute into politics." With the rejection of the proposal for fact-finding committees, the A. F. of L. also opposed the recommendations of some employers to require union officials to be bonded as guarantee for fulfillment of contracts. It is thought that no appreciable good would be done either



WILLIAM GREEN

to the employers or the relations between labor and management by such a practice.

Supplementing a strong affirmation of its faith in the "free enterprise system" of economy, the A. F. of L. publication maintained that every individual willing and able has a right to work, and that "it is the joint responsibility of management and unions to cooperate in establishing a balanced economy that can maintain maximum levels of production affording maximum employment at rates of pay that will enable workers and all others to have maximum standards of living."

A. F. of L. Expectations

Some of the measures which the A. F. of L. expects from the Government in the near future are improved basic economic statistics that will allow gauging the results of known policies, "a shelf of public works ready to get into operation," a national housing program, improved educational opportunities for all and provision for "adequate scientific research including the social sciences and the training of scientists."

Since the membership of the A. F. of L. consists of wage earners depending upon current income, it is subject to the hazards of unemployment for any number of reasons. As a consequence, the organization is a staunch supporter of social insurance. It advocates the extension of old age and survivors insurance to all workers and improvement of the benefits, unemployment insurance during emergencies due to physical disability, and a program of adequate health facilities and services available to all.

The bulletin states that as of August 31, 1945, there was a membership of 6,931,221 in the A. F. of L.

Labor Legislation

One field of activity in which labor is keenly interested is national legislation. There is, of course, a continual battle for just labor legislation by those working for the rights of labor; but there is also an opposing camp, seeking to defeat and disarm labor where it has gained objectives.

(Continued on page 240)

SINCE V-J Day there has been a very pronounced upward movement in wage rates all over the country. So marked and frequent had been the change by the beginning of the new year that President Truman took occasion to mention the fact in his annual message to Congress on the state of the Union last January 21.

The President Speaks

"Labor and management in many industries have been operating successfully under the wage-price policy," declared the President. "Upward revisions of wage scales have been made in thousands of establishments throughout the nation since V-J Day. Approximately 6,000,000 workers, or more than 20 per cent of all employees in non-agricultural and non-governmental establishments, are estimated to have received wage increases between August 18, 1945, and January 10, 1946.

"The amounts of increases given by individual employers concentrate between 10 and 15 per cent, but range from less than 5 per cent to over 30 per cent. * * *

"Within the framework of the wage-price policy there has been definite success, and it is to be expected that this success will continue in a vast majority of cases arising in the months ahead."

Increases Acquired Quietly

A great many of these increases have occurred within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. The vast majority of them have been reached without fanfare or publicity; most of them came without strike or threat of strike, without ill-considered and disastrous pay stoppages which (as in certain recent widely-publicized labor actions) nullify for years to come any wage concession ultimately gained.

In regard to this quiet success the A. F. of L. recently stressed, "Our experienced union leaders seek substantial progress through collective bargaining conducted privately with employers on a basis of fact and experience, with consideration of the interests of both parties. We regard collective bargaining in good faith as the normal procedure for establishing good relations with our employers and working out the terms of employment in a contract. Our unions have negotiated in good faith within the Administration's declared wage-price policy."

Normal Bargaining Procedures

In its September-October 1945 issue of the *Labor's Monthly Survey* the federation commented:

"While newspaper headlines feature strikes, thousands of union members have gone forward with normal collective bargaining procedure and secured substantial wage increases. They have made partial readjustments for loss of overtime and for low wage rates, held down until now by the Little Steel Formula. Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor report wage increases during the last month of from five to 15 cents or even 20 cents an hour, affecting hundreds of thousands of members throughout the country.

"One of our largest internationals reports that in 98 per cent of its local wage negotiations increases are being secured without threat of strike. Another states that throughout its jurisdiction collective bargaining is bringing substantial wage gains without causing price increases. * * *

WAGE Pattern Slow

to Show Itself

Ferment in national field has not yet brought definite results

"The attitude of employers varies greatly. Many recognize that workers have earned a wage increase and that wages must be raised to provide buying power for postwar products."

Four thousand retail clerks in the San Francisco Bay area, for example, received wage adjustments after V-J Day when their work week was reduced from 48 to 40 hours at the same weekly pay.

In Pittsburgh 1,700 retail clerks employed in five leading department stores went from a 48 to a 40-hour basic work week with an additional pay raise of \$2.40 a week. Furthermore their overtime rates were changed from time and one-third to time and one-half, while vacations were liberalized and a maintenance of union membership plan was adopted.

Scores of wage increases ranging from five to 35 cents an hour for upwards of 97,000 printing trades members have been reported by the International Typographical Union.

Department of Labor Study

On January 31, 1946, the Department of Labor published a list of "typical wage increases" granted by employers in the five-month period between August 18, 1945, and January 10, 1946. It was compiled from reports in a wide assortment of union and trade journals, newspapers and other sources.

The tabulation is subdivided according to major industrial groupings. While far from exhaustive it presents an interesting cross-sectional view indicating the early directions taken in industry and area wage patterns up to the beginning of the year. The Labor Department does not summarize the data or attempt to formulate from it a composite picture to represent the total effect of the changes which have taken place since V-J Day.

In general it may be said of the many wage increases which have been granted that they have been (1) instigated in recognition of the need to cushion the loss in take-home pay resulting from postwar downgrading and from the widespread cessation of overtime work; (2) justified on the grounds of recent rapid gains in labor productivity; (3) feasible, financially, on the basis of high wartime profits and (4) necessitated by the present high cost of living.

Cost of Living

Although the Department of Labor's index of consumers' prices (formerly known as its "cost of living index") reported an increase of only one-half of 1 per cent between August, 1945, and January, 1946, the overall rise from January, 1941, to January, 1946, amounted to 28.9 per cent. The index admittedly fails to measure the wartime effects of quality deterioration in products, of the disappearance from the market of cheaper grades of consumers' goods and of other "hidden" price increases. To offset these deficiencies adjustments should be made in the current index number, the Labor

(Continued on page 236)



Courtesy Federal Security Administration

TO PERSONS ON THIS INCOME LEVEL WAGES ARE AS VITAL AS BREAD

What LABOR Expects of Medicine Today

By NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK, Director of A. F. of L. Social Insurance

Address delivered at the National Conference on Medical Service, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

In all sincerity I am glad to accept the invitation of your president, Dr. Palmer, to speak on this subject under the terms of an open forum. While we have a point of view, we recognize the sincerity of those who hold differing opinions.

Free Exchange of Ideas

In the spirit of an open forum I shall present the point of view of labor as vigorously and in as straightforward a manner as I know how. I think that is what you want me to do. I have come a considerable distance to speak to this group and I know many of you have left busy offices and demanding practices in order to be here. That can only be justified if we come squarely to grips with the problems presented by our subject. While I shall present our position without reservation, in the spirit of free exchange of ideas, I shall endeavor to bear in mind that on any point I may be wrong. May I ask you too to approach this problem in the same spirit, remembering that even the *ex cathedra* pronouncements of the American Medical Association may on some points be in error.

The interest of organized labor in health problems dates back over many years. Working people know from hard experience how surely ill health undermines security. Consequently, they have long been concerned with the health hazards of the places in which they work, of the communities in which they live, and of themselves as human beings subject to illness, disability and premature death.

All Want Good Health

Like other people, workers want good health for their families as well as for themselves. They want, therefore, to know that adequate, modern medical care will be available to them and their families when it is needed. Increasingly, workers are coming to realize that the services of the doctor, hospital, dentist, nurse and laboratory must find a place in the family budget before a family can count itself secure.

I should like to make clear at the outset that the American Federation of Labor does not think of health insurance or any of the social insurances as a substitute for jobs and wages. American workers will in the future as in the past rely for their security mainly on steady jobs at good wages. Social insurance, however, is like a net spread under the aerial trapeze performers we see at the circus. It does not impede the freedom of motion nor detract from the brilliance of individual performance; it simply provides that in case something goes wrong the performer doesn't necessarily break his neck. Social insurance is the method chosen by workers to underwrite cooperatively the

Vivid picture of health insurance field and program by one who knows

risks that are a part of modern industrial society. They recognize that illness and accidents are among the greater of those risks.

Many Factors In Good Health

Nor do I intend to minimize the importance of the satisfying and healthful aspects of the job: good housing, adequate nutrition, or any of the environmental factors which contribute toward good health. To listen to some of the opponents of health insurance, however, you might conclude that if workers had these things they would not need doctors or nurses or hospitals. They should know better, especially the doctors among them. Workers have more faith in the value of the services furnished by the medical profession than some members of the profession would seem to have. In a layman's manner, workers know what the physicians in this audience could tell them in more scientific terms. They know that delay in getting medical care in many cases means the difference between life and death or between disablement and recovery. They know how important it may be for the family doctor to be able to call in specialists or to utilize modern diagnostic aids—how important and how costly. They have been hearing for years about the great progress of scientific medicine, especially when practiced by well organized groups; they have

been reading of the wonderful medical advances made during the war. They intend now to include this modern medical care in their standard of living.

When I was asked by the secretary of this conference to speak on the subject "What Labor Expects from Medicine," I hoped I would be able to speak with some certainty. That hope has been fulfilled during this past week. I have just come from a four-day conference in St. Paul, Minnesota, where representatives of all branches or organized labor and farm representatives from seven states sat down with experts in the field of medicine and public health in a serious analysis of the health needs of our country. They were so firm in their convictions and so earnest in their conclusions that now I have an increased certainty about what people who are squarely up against the health needs of workers expect from medicine.

Budget Basis

It is quite clear first of all that the workers of America have reached the conclusion that, if they want medical care in the family budget, they must get away from the present catastrophic basis of paying for it, and get on to a budget basis. To labor, the argument for health insurance is as simple—and as irrefutable—as that. The family or individual need for medical care is too unpredictable, the costs of modern medical care too variable, to make possible individual family budgeting. Joint budgeting, through social insurance, seems to us the obvious answer. Voluntary insurance is fine for those individuals who can afford it and can get it. But the inclusive coverage provided by compulsory social insurance is the only practical answer for the millions.

Fortunately, I do not have to discuss labor's interest in health insurance in vague and general terms. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill of 1945 (Senate Bill 1050) offers the kind of a health program which labor wants and believes to be essential to the future welfare of this country. I do not propose to discuss the details of the bill, but I shall comment briefly on a few of the major features which are responsible for labor's support of the measure.

Take Scientific View

Right here I should like to inject that among the first things that labor expects of medicine is that its practitioners be scientific. Workers do not question that in the main, doctors are objective and scientific in the diagnosis of disease affecting individual patients. But they are not so sure that the profession is so scientific in its analysis of social and economic problems. It is in fact a source of constant amazement that men trained in the scientific tradition can in questions of medical economics accept so readily the "pink pills for pale people" and the other social and economic nostrums peddled in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. I have spoken before a number of doctors' groups, for example, about the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, and though most of their members have strong feelings about the bill most of them have never read it. I have even appeared in forums where doctors openly and heatedly opposed this measure, at the same time confessing that their opinions were based only on second-hand acquaintance with its provisions. Now that's just not being scientific. I'm sure that none of you would prescribe



NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK
Director, Social Insurance Activities
American Federation of Labor

for a patient on the basis of hearsay evidence. Labor pleads with the medical profession to examine our sick society, diagnose its ills and prescribe its remedies in the truly scientific spirit that is the glory of the profession.

As I have indicated, prepayment of the costs of medical care through small, regular payroll deductions seems to us economically sound. Labor is more than willing to leave to competent professional judgment all matters having to do with the professional aspects of medical practice. How the patient shall pay for the service he receives, however, is not one of the strictly professional aspects of medicine. On this subject, there are other more expert and at least as competent to speak as the doctor.

Common Sense

Let's apply some plain common sense to these discussions of the doctor-patient relationship: In the past few years there's been a great deal of pure buncombe put forth on the subject and I suspect the months ahead will see even more. I say this because most of the talk while purportedly in behalf of the doctor and the patient has expressed the point of view of only one of the parties in this two-party relationship; namely, the doctors'—though not that of all doctors. The efforts of certain entrenched interests of the medical profession to preserve and protect the welfare of American labor is all too suggestive of the efforts of some employers to "protect" their workers from labor unions. That memory is too fresh in the minds of American workers for them to be taken in by it. Certainly, we wish to leave the professional aspects of medical care to the doctors. That, we would call their "jurisdiction." But when it comes to the business of payment and the method of payment: That's a two-party affair and we're the other party. At least we represent a significant proportion of the recipients of medical care.

The alternatives to health insurance are charity care, the loan shark and continued neglect of health needs and opportunities. Labor wants none of these; we've had them too long and they are too painful and expensive. What workers do want and are determined to have is an opportunity to earn, through their own contributions, adequate medical care for themselves and their families to which they will be entitled as a matter of right when the need for care arises. That's why we hold to the contributory principle in social insurance.

The only direct change which the health insurance provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would make in the present methods of distributing medical services would be a change in the method of paying for such services. All licensed physicians are guaranteed the right to enter the insurance system—or to stay out—as they choose. Dentists and nurses and hospitals have similar guarantees. Free choice of a general practitioner is assured, and a family may change doctors if it wishes. The guarantees of non-interference in the professional aspects of medical practice and in the operation of hospitals are even stronger in the 1945 bill than they were in the 1943 Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. These provisions were strengthened and clarified in response to the specified request of the American Federation of Labor, backed up by the opinion of liberal doctors.



Courtesy Social Security Board

HE IS BUTTRESSED BY OLD AGE PENSION

We are convinced that health insurance would bring an improvement in the relation between doctor and patient, by removing the financial barrier between them. It would make it possible for the great majority of doctors to practice better medicine than they can practice today, simply because no insured patient would be barred by lack of current income from getting necessary laboratory, hospital or specialist care. We applaud the inclusion of dental, and home nursing benefits, even though it may be necessary for lack of personnel to limit such benefits at the outset.

Working people have long experienced the evils of cheap medical care, obtained through certain types of contract practice. We recognize that the doctor, as well as the worker, is worthy of his hire. It seems to us that S. 1050 protects the physicians and that there should be money enough to provide them with incomes which will be at least as good, and generally better, than the incomes earned by doctors now. This applies to general practitioners and to specialists. To be sure, insurance practice won't pay all doctors incomes as high as those earned by the small percentage of physicians who earn very large amounts. But it can pay every doctor a fair—and even a generous—reimbursement for insurance services. The high-income doctor, serving the rich, can keep right on with that as a non-insurance practice.

We believe that just as we are able to do better work if we are well paid and have

assurance that work and pay will continue, so will the doctor be able to carry on more satisfactorily when he can estimate his income in advance and know that he will be paid for *all* the service he renders instead of, as at present, for only part of it. He should be as pleased, as we will be, that he gets rid of the job of collecting from the rich to pay for the services furnished to the poor.

A Sound Principle

The policy of allowing the doctor himself to choose the method by which he shall be paid by the social insurance fund seems to us a sound principle. We have serious doubts as to whether the fee-for-service method is a satisfactory or desirable method of paying general practitioners. But so long as the quality and cost of medical services are adequately safeguarded, we would prefer to let the doctors come to this conclusion themselves, as many of them, of course, have already done.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill also includes a number of provisions designed directly to improve the quality of medical care. These are sound, on grounds of public policy. Along with compulsion by government on the contributions, goes a responsibility to safeguard quality and to stimulate further progress.

There are many parts of our country which lack the hospitals and other facilities necessary for modern medical care. Some of these communities would be able to find the capital funds for hospital construction if they knew that, through social insurance, the people living in the community would be able to pay for use of the hospital once it was built. There are many communities, however, which need help in financing the costs of construction. Workers in war centers and in over-expanded cities are acutely aware—from harsh experience—of the dangers of inadequate health facilities. Labor supports the hospital construction program embodied in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, and the priority given in the bill to construction projects in rural and distressed areas. However, the construction of hospitals and health centers in poor areas without simultaneous provisions enabling people to pay for care to be received in these institutions must not leave the country with a series of beautiful but useless buildings. Health insurance alone cannot guarantee adequate medical care to all workers and their families until some additional facilities are available. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill takes care of both parts of the problem; it provides through insurance that the facilities can be effectively used and supported. The bill also rounds out a strong national health program, by strengthening the present Federal-State public health and maternal and child health and welfare program. Labor has long supported these programs and will continue to do so.

There are two other features of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill which I would commend to your attention. One is the inclusion of health insurance as one part of a comprehensive national social insurance system. A unified social insurance system is more economical than a series of separate systems; it is more understandable; and it is necessary if the worker is to have what he wants and needs—not merely benefits for this contingency or that, but social se-

(Continued on page 236)



Smiles tell the story of winning St. Louis team.

Bowling Tournament Leads to Permanent League

THE second annual bowling tournament of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers took place April 13 and 14, in Milwaukee. In reality, this was the first tournament with response from more than two cities. Last year, due to travel limitations an inter-city tournament was conducted between Milwaukee and St. Louis. Each city, at the completion of its games, phoned in the scores to each other. This year's tournament entries were from Detroit, Michigan; Hammond, Gary, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri, and many Wisconsin cities were represented, and from the various comments of the bowlers, it was unanimously decided that an event of this nature should be continued annually.

Local Union No. 494 was host to the visiting bowlers. No. 494 was especially pleased to have as its guests, International President Ed J. Brown, who threw the first ball, Charles Paulsen, chairman of the International Executive Board, Dan Manning, International Executive Council secretary, Local No. 9; and William Walker, International vice president.

International Officers Score

The tournament got off to a good start, with a lot of good-natured ribbing and horseplay on the part of the participants. Brother Charles Paulsen threw the first ball in the gutter. Brother Dan Manning got a nine count, being the champion for only one ball thrown which is all that was allowed the International officers.

Upon completion of the five-man team event bowling tournament, all the visiting bowlers were the guests of Local Union No. 494 and the sponsors of the Milwaukee teams who are members of the Electrical Contractors' Association, at the Milwaukee Elks' Club, where refreshments and lunch were served, in addition to some very fine speeches being made by Brothers Paulsen,

St. Louis Team wins Brown trophy second time. Milwaukee acts as host

Dan Manning, William Walker, and W. H. McMurray, of Gary, Indiana. The presentation of the bowling trophies was made by President Ed J. Brown.

Trophies Presented

The tournament event was again won by St. Louis and President Ed J. Brown pre-

sented them with the large loving cup. This trophy was given by our International president, with the understanding that any team or city that wins the trophy three times, retains permanent possession. St. Louis has only one more year to gain this objective.

From the friendly spirit and cooperation that was shown, it appears that St. Louis will have a difficult time to attain its desire. Detroit has eyes on this trophy, and say that its permanent place should be in Detroit. Hammond, Indiana, also voiced a desire for the trophy, but unfortunately, was unable to crash through as the winner. Nevertheless, their determination to come back next year and win, is something that should give St. Louis concern.

At the meeting held at the Elks' Club, it was decided that the tournament for 1947 will be held in Detroit, Michigan. Detroit promises a bigger and better tournament, so let's all get together and back this affair which has tremendous possibilities of permanent good will, good friendship, and good sportsmanship.

The Winners!

TEAM EVENT

Kramer Electric Company Team of St. Louis—1st Place

Frank Adams Electric Company Team of St. Louis—2nd Place

TWO MEN EVENT

George Kaiser and Erven Maletzke, Milwaukee—1st Place

L. Smith and William Priem, Detroit—2nd Place

SINGLES

John Glasschroeder, Milwaukee—1st Place

L. Smith, Detroit—2nd Place

C. McGinnis, Gary, Indiana—3rd Place

ALL EVENTS

P. Bushmacher, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, 1147—1st Place

Arthur Otto, Milwaukee, 494—2nd Place

L. Smith, Detroit, B-58—3rd Place

(Continued on page 231)



President Brown, donor of the trophy, congratulates captain of winning team.



BOWLING ALLEYS DRESSED IN GALA FASHION FOR I. B. E. W. TOURNAMENT



Photo by Brother Al Blixt.

The delegation from L. U. No. 58, Detroit, Michigan, is pictured above with their charming hostess just before embarking for Milwaukee, to participate in the I. B. E. W. Bowling Tournament for the President Ed J. Brown Silver Trophy. The boys brought back a goodly share of the honors. Left to right: M. J. (Mickie) Randall, manager; Ed. Ehrler, Jr., William Priem, Clarence (Hap) Ehrler, John Mazer, C. (Sharkie) Moore, Leonard Smith, E. (Sonny) Nuytten, Johnnie Bunetta, Jack Grove, and William Richardson.

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Labor and the Community When one reads labor history over the past 50 years he readily learns that despite great opposition from business groups labor has made advances largely because labor has acted in the interests of the whole community. When labor struggled for the eight-hour day it looked as though it was a selfish objective but in reality it benefited the whole people and brought about greater health and happiness for the nation. Examples could be multiplied. It is this role forwarding human advancement, which labor has assiduously played that has made labor great.

Labor must be sure, therefore, that when it undertakes in the present era a role, even when that role has the look of the old pattern, that it is actually and surely upholding the good of the community. This means that labor must not move by hunches but by understanding and knowledge. Labor should adopt the method of long-range planning and have a program and ethic based upon the tried principle of working for the community.

Today's History Make no mistake about it, the moving finger of history writes drama of the starkest magnitude. No dramatist could do so well in creating situations that possess all the suspense of exciting melodrama. Shakespeare is outdone by present-day history. Take the atomic bomb as an example. Here all humanity has the choice between life and death, only if it elects to think rather than to be possessed by jungle emotions. We must either build a structure of international relations that will police the lawless and create order, or go down in rubble and ruin. On a lesser scale, the United States has the same kind of dramatic choice. Either we build an orderly, self-disciplined democracy on the basis of reason or take the consequences of periodic depressions that destroy the very fabric of economy down to the grass roots. This is great drama which present-day history is writing. No one can foresee the outcome, but the lowered emotional tone of the people indicates that most of us believe that the outcome will be tragic.

Labor Philosophy Restated E. Ingles, vice president of I. B. E. W. of Canada, made a significant statement at the Joint National Conference of the Construction Industry for Canada recently. Mr. Ingles said:

"You can't quarrel when you are all face to face around the same table. It would be foolish to say that there is complete understanding on the part of both of us." Conflicts of

opinion are essential to progress. Criticism of each other was necessary; it is hoped this would be constructive.

The speaker then passed on to the workers' concern in the employers' problems stating: "Problems of labor should be a concern to management. Problems of management determine to a considerable extent the ability of workers to continue in employment," but, he added, "we should be very careful that these concerns do not develop to a point of interference." Mr. Ingles then went on to say that there was still some feeling that "the workers' concern in industry is exclusively one of wages." That was, he said, not the proper way to put it. "The greatest concern of the worker in industry is security." He believed that industry itself was more responsible for the means of security than any other agency; that legislation could be helpful as some forms of assistance to security were only available through the state but stated: "It is exceedingly questionable as to how far in that direction we should go."

Business Men and Prices Recently Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics, Harvard University, remarked that he would think American business men would not wish to be responsible for price controls. The implication in his words was that the situation is so turbulent and the forces playing around prices are so complex he deemed it wise for business men to wait until a more favorable time to seek repeal of present price arrangements. But business men have not followed his advice or the rule of reason. They have used not only propaganda but direct action to secure a situation in which the so-called economic forces could be allowed to work. This means that when goods were scarce and money plentiful they wished no intervention by the state in behalf of stability and order. They have wilfully kept goods from the market and then charged that this was due to OPA regulations. They have used their influence in Congress to secure immediate and rapid repeal of all regulations. In short, they have tried to produce the same conditions that existed about 1920, after the first World War, which led to sharp depressions and the great crash of 1929. To them, and to them alone, the responsibility goes for this condition; and when the United States begins to pay this should be remembered and the penalties exacted for such unreasonable and anti-social actions.

Supreme Council Lauded The Council on Industrial Relations for the Construction Industry continues to attract wide attention as a going concern of 25 years' operation in settling disputes. The A. F. of L. monthly bulletin for May has this to say about the council:

"The electrical construction industry, with 150,000 workers and 1,500 business firms, has been free of major labor strife for 25 years. Its Council on Industrial Relations, established in 1920, is today becoming the model for other industries. The plan is simple. (A) A 10-man council, composed of five industry and five union representatives, is the supreme court for settlement of disputes. (B) Local labor-management committees, representing unions and employers, thresh out local problems regularly. (C) A joint union and management planning com-

mittee studies future economic problems facing the industry and keeps both sides informed. Under a clause in each union contract, both sides renounce strikes and lockouts and pledge appeal to the council. Frankness, honesty and a will to cooperate have made this plan a success. Employers and local unions study each other's problems. When differences cannot be settled locally, they are appealed to the 10-man supreme council whose decisions have been fair to all parties. The plan has ended union-management hostility, prevented wage cuts, resulted in efficient work at high pay. Under it workers and employers have prospered, the union has been strengthened and the public has had better service."

Farmer William F. Bruce, State Teachers College, Oneonta, New York, probes the psychology of farmers in a recent article in *Educational Administration and Supervision*:

"The attitudes that characterize farmers as a group are derived, as in the case of teachers and others, from their vocation and daily way of life. The farmer, as here defined, conducts a business enterprise. He may either own or rent the land; he may perform all the labor with the help of his family, or he may employ one to several 'hired men' either annually or seasonally. In any case, although his own skilled physical labor plays an important part in his accomplishment, he thinks of himself primarily as the manager of a program of crop and livestock production. His 'psychology' or attitude pattern is affected deeply by his experience in making an individualized economic 'venture.' His emotion and thought run the gamut from fear of flood, drought, frost, disease, accident, and depressed prices to hopes of favorable weather and satisfactory income. Most farmers feel that they have little or no control over prices, so they view with apprehension both rising labor costs and falling prices. Whether the farmer is more or less secure than other business men and wage-earners, his feeling of insecurity bears heavily upon his social attitudes and those of his family. The teacher who realizes this situation will not be surprised to find the farmer-parent 'conservative'."

Educational Advance Through the activity of Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of Social Insurance Activities for the A. F. of L., one-year scholarships for graduate study of health education have been offered. The successful applicant may choose his course of study from eight outstanding United States universities. The scholarships will carry a grant of \$100 a month in addition to tuition and travel expenses. Scholarships are made available through the unions by the U. S. Public Health Service in recognition of the increasing work of organized labor in the health field. Applicants may obtain details from Mr. Cruikshank. Requirements include recommendations by a union official and a bachelor's degree from a recognized university or college. Age limits are 22 to 40. Nine months of academic and three months of field training will be included in the grant. Universities from which winners may select their preference are: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, Michigan and North Carolina.

Deplorable "Unfinished Business in American Education," a publication of the National Education Association, presents graphic data and principles of interest to every American citizen. This booklet should be scanned by every labor man in the United States because the future of labor's children depends upon curing the conditions presented so graphically by the NEA. The booklet points out:

"For many, America is not a land of opportunity because 3,000,000 adults living in the United States have never attended any kind of school; because 10,000,000 adult Americans have had so little schooling that they are virtual illiterates—they cannot read and write well enough to meet the demands of modern life; because half of the brightest and most talented youth of the nation leave school prematurely—before they have had the kind and amount of schooling which would be justified by both their ability and the demands of our way of life; because 2,000,000 children, aged six to fifteen, were not in any kind of school in 1940—and this number was substantially increased during the war; because the schooling provided millions of American children who are in school is so inferior and brief that it leaves them unprepared to meet the demands made upon them as citizens and as individuals."

Degradation of Unionism This union had an interesting letter the other day from a non-union worker which produced a train of thought in the editor's mind. This person said:

"I don't belong to no local union but would be glad to in order to have a good and better job. What I'm trying to do is to get located up in Pennsylvania, the state where I was born and raised. I have been trying for some time through the chamber of commerce. If you can place me on a good job I'll join your union."

To be sure this applicant has placed his finger upon a very important function of the labor union, namely, to provide employment and to give economic protection, but the effort of this disadvantaged boy to place his services on the auction block, so to speak, indicates that he has missed a great deal of the importance of labor unions. Labor unions are job-getting agencies and they are economic guards against the slings and arrows of hostile economic society, but they are also social agencies with aspirations to give education and civic training to their members and to uphold the better forces in every community. In short, the "cause" in labor unionism is a good part of labor unionism and should never be lost.

I believe in materialism. I believe in all the proceeds of a healthy materialism—good cooking, dry houses, dry feet, sewers, drain pipes, hot water, baths, electric lights, automobiles, good roads, bright streets, long vacations away from the village pump, new ideas, fast horses, swift conversation, theatres, operas, orchestras, bands—I BELIEVE IN THEM ALL FOR EVERYBODY. The man who dies without knowing these things may be as exquisite as a saint, and as rich as a poet; but it is in spite of, not because of his deprivation.

—Francis Hackett



WOMAN'S WORK

FEED THE HUNGRY!

By A WORKER'S WIFE

ALMOST 2000 years ago, the kindest Man who ever lived set forth seven precepts of charity. He gave His followers and all who came after them seven short, simple rules which have come to be known as the "Corporal Works of Mercy." He began with the most urgent, the primary need of life—Jesus said, "Feed the hungry!"

Fellow workers' wives, this month, on this page, we have a proverbial "axe to grind." The food situation throughout most of the world is critical. Starvation faced by millions is not some remote possibility—something that might possibly happen some day. It is happening *now*. Even as you read this, some child in China is dropping into a ditch, dead of starvation, a young man in India, an old woman in Poland, a little baby in Greece, the mother of several children in Italy. Starvation is no respecter of persons though the little children and the old people usually succumb first. Thousands are dying daily from hunger—slow, insistent, pitiless hunger.

In some countries the people are eating grass. They have nothing else. In other countries the people are collecting leaves, acorns and seaweed and saving them to assuage the terrible hunger they know they will experience when the famine hits them this summer.

We are Needed

Our Government is fully aware of the situation. The President has appointed a Famine Emergency Committee. Our Government has investigated the world food situation and found it to be terrible. It has taken steps to try to help the stricken peoples but this is a job that the Government cannot go alone. It must be backed up by the assistance of every person in America in a drive of which the American housewife must naturally be the backbone.

President Truman told newspaper reporters the other day that the world famine situation is even "blackier than has been painted." He said he wished he could send the reporters "to the starvation areas of Europe and Asia so they could see for themselves just how bad conditions are."

The other night a nation-wide broadcast was held. Ex-President Hoover, honorary head of the President's Famine Emergency Committee, spoke from Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Hoover stated the situation as he saw it and made recommendations. President Truman followed him with a direct appeal to the American people. He said in part:

"America cannot remain healthy and happy in the same world where millions of human beings are starving. A sound world order can never be built upon a foundation of human misery.

"I am glad, here and now, to renew an appeal which I made the other day. I said

then that we would be better off physically and spiritually, if we ate less. And then on two days a week let us reduce our food consumption to that of the average person in the hungry lands.

We Cannot Let Them Starve

"Once again I appeal to all Americans to sacrifice so that others may live. Millions will surely die unless we eat less. Again I strongly urge Americans to save bread and to conserve oils and fats.

"Here are the most essential weapons at our disposal to fight famine abroad. Every slice of bread; every ounce of fat and oil saved by your voluntary sacrifice will help keep starving people alive.

"With God's help we will avert the worst of this plague that follows in the wake of war. I ask every American now to pledge himself to share.

"We cannot ignore the cry of hungry children. Surely we will not turn our backs on the millions of human beings begging for just a crust of bread. The warm heart of America will respond to the greatest threat of mass starvation in the history of mankind."

The "warm heart of America will respond," the President said. But has it? Will it? The week after the President made his appeal from Washington to the people of the nation, the newspapers in Washington reported that bread sales for that week had jumped noticeably. More bread had been sold than for any week during the war. Is that the "warm heart of America" responding?

Nearly every day, I lose my temper and fairly boil inside when I hear some friend or acquaintance, one usually known to be kind and generous, saying something like this—"No wonder we can't get meat. They're shipping it all overseas. I think it's disgraceful that we have to do without while we feed all of Europe!" Is that the "warm heart of America" responding?

Have We a National Virtue?

However, I truly believe, and I know you do too, in the inherent charity and generosity of our people. We, as a nation, are known for our faults but we are better known by our virtues—first of which has been our generosity. We have earned that reputation by being quick to respond with aid to any people struck by famine or disaster. I don't believe there is any American, who, if he saw a hungry child about to die, would not share with him. Americans will share! They just don't realize how serious the situation is. They view the situation as something vague, remote. They must be made conscious of the fact that it is *here* and *now*. We must do our part and make others do theirs and do it quickly, if we do

not want to be haunted for years by the thought of tortured eyes and thin, appealing little faces.

Some will say we are "suckers." Well, if practicing the Golden Rule, if helping a desperate ally to get back on his feet, if feeding a starving child is being a "sucker," Lord make us big ones!

Here Are the Rules

Now specifically, what must we wives of workers do?

(1) Save fats, oils and wheat. This means cut just as low as you can, use of salad oil, olive oil, cooking oil, margarine, butter, lard, cooking fats, BREAD, crackers, rolls, cake, pastry, spaghetti, noodles and all cereals except oatmeal. A slice of bread saved each day in every American home will mean one million loaves a day for Europe's starving people.

To carry out this "save the bread and fat" program we must remember a number of things. We must shop carefully—planning in advance, checking supplies on hand, buying only the foods we really need.

We must cook carefully, preparing only the food we know will be eaten. Broil, bake and boil instead of frying. Use boiled salad dressings instead of those made with oil. Use left-over bread crumbs for pie-crust instead of flour. Serve creamed foods in baked potatoes instead of toast. Use all left-overs.

Store your foodstuffs carefully. Keep fats covered in a cool, dry place. Reuse all the fat you can and then take all unused fat to your butcher. Keep bread wrapped in a cool dry place so it won't become moldy.

Following this program is the first and most important thing you can do.

(2) Next try to get others to do the same. Every housewife's help is needed if this voluntary rationing program is to be a success.

(3) Go one step further and follow the President's recommendation of living on a diet at the caloric level of the famine stricken peoples abroad, two days a week, to release more food for shipment to them. Food supply in the United States allows an average of about 3,360 calories per person per day. Some countries like Greece and Poland are down to diets of around 1000 calories and are facing the threat of cutting to 700 calories—this in countries that have already borne the devastation and ravages of war. In some countries—parts of China and India, there just won't be any food at all unless we send help quickly. The President asks us to eat a 1500-calorie diet twice a week—let's try it.

(4) When canned food drives are held by churches and civic groups, give as much as you can.

(5) Write to the President and to your senators and congressmen. Ask them to take

the necessary steps to make sure our country does everything possible to help in this desperate situation. If the voluntary program is not enough, tell them we want rationing again for whatever period is necessary to get our neighbors over the hump—to keep them alive until they can once again take care of themselves and their children. If rationing is needed to save lives, let's have it!

Try the European Ration

Here is a sample 1500-calorie menu for those two days you are willing to sacrifice each week.

Breakfast: 1 orange—juice or sliced (80); bowl of oatmeal (100); milk for cereal— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup (85); 1 egg—poached or boiled (70); coffee with cream and 1 tsp. sugar (50). (Black coffee has no caloric value.) Total—385.

Lunch: Bowl of vegetable soup (150); large lettuce and tomato salad without oil dressing (50); corn muffin with jelly (110); fruit jello (60); glass of milk (170). Total—540.

Dinner: Tomato juice (25); serving of meat, fish or poultry (200); large potato (100); green vegetable—string beans, peas, broccoli, spinach or other greens (50); raw vegetable salad without oil dressing (50); baked custard or piece of fruit (100); coffee or tea with cream and sugar (50). Total—575. Day's total—1500.

Incidentally, girls, this is a safe and effective diet to get rid of those excess pounds acquired during the winter months.

Here's a memo for some of you wives who are working women and eat one or more meals out. When you feel you can do without it, instruct the waitress not to bring you bread and butter or ask for just one roll or one slice of bread. Ask for your salads without dressing.

We Must Show Gratitude

We have so much in this land of plenty of ours, that in gratitude for all that has been given to us, we cannot let our neighbor starve.

Those in charge of the program have something to say to us.

Herbert Hoover, honorary chairman, Famine Emergency Committee: "I can only appeal to your pity and to your mercy and sense of service. I know the heart of the American people will respond with kindness and be generous to all the suffering. Will you not take to your table an invisible guest?"

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson: "Our food program . . . involves the noblest words and the noblest deeds of which mankind is capable. It demands the best work of the best brains and the strongest backs. But remember this one thing! Neither words nor mere effort will suffice—only food will do the job."

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director general of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration:

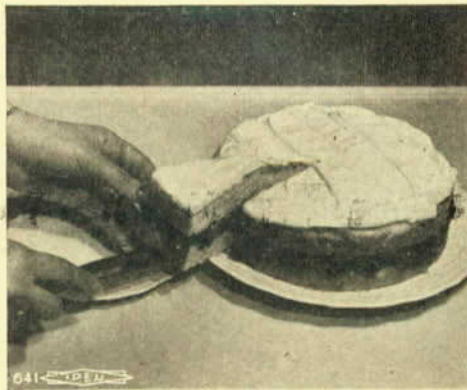
"There is hunger today in many parts of the world. People are actually dying of hunger. More will die unless they get food. It's UNRRA's job and it's my job to get every bushel of wheat and every pound of fat we can get our hands on to send to those hungry people.

"I am sorry to say that in our own country we haven't done enough—not nearly enough. In fact, we have been downright

(Continued on page 232)

To Aid the Starving

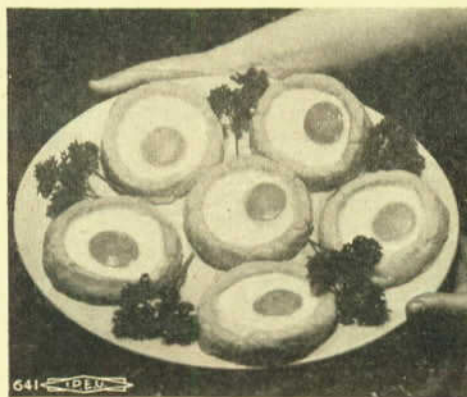
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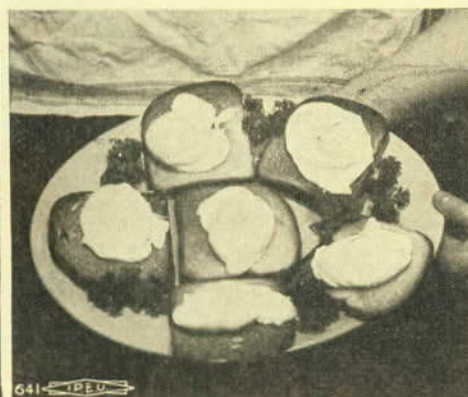
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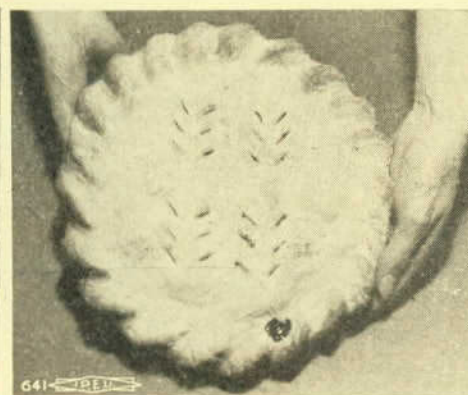
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Do



Don't



Above are some do's and don'ts for housewives who want to aid the starving peoples of less fortunate countries than our own by conserving flour and fat.

(1) Skip the cake making for the present, but if once in a long while you want to make a party cake, make one of two thin layers with fruit filling and meringue topping. Eliminate the three-layer cake with rich frosting on every layer thus saving flour and fat and also conserving your sugar ration.

(2) Serve baked eggs in mashed potato cups instead of serving poached eggs on toast, thus saving precious bread.

(3) Make deep dish pie with pastry cut-outs or a one-crust pie instead of the customary two-crust pie, to save flour and fat.

CORRESPONDENCE



**L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Editor: The topic of written is, "What will the Senate do with the price control bill?" This is the bill to extend the life of the Office of Price Administration one version of which was passed by the House of Representatives on April 18. This House bill is so cluttered with amendments to mollify the enemies of OPA that if the Senate were to pass the same bill, price control would be nullified.

Up to the time the House passed its bill Congress heard from few except the opposition, which is well heeled. Since that time (when the bill was passed) Congress, particularly the Senate, has been deluged with telegrams and letters telling them emphatically that the "little guy" still wants the OPA with all its faults.

The New York Times quotes the Mackville, Kansas, *Enterprise* as follows: "It is beginning to look like our Congressmen have forgotten about representing the people and are now representing the bunch that scares them the most." According to an estimate by Robert R. Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, when testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, the N. A. M. has spent \$395,850.00 in its campaign against the OPA. "That ain't hay," Brother, and you can be sure that if the N. A. M. is willing to risk such a sum they are playing for large returns and you are the guy who will do the paying.

Our reason for mentioning this in the face of the fact that the OPA question will probably be settled one way or the other by the time this appears in print is to make the Brothers aware of how important it is to be on guard at all times to protect your livelihood from those who value the dollar more than they do human life or the laws of God. Not all employers are in that category but those who are not are in a minority and not organized as well as the others with the result that they are almost powerless.

Another organization that is making a strenuous campaign and spending plenty of money to influence Congress is the American Medical Association in its effort to kill the National Health Bill, better known as "The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill." If they stuck to facts they would have a poor case so they resort to half truths and misinterpretation to influence the public against this bill. They rant about the hospitalization organizations being well able to take care of everyone and of the smallness of the fee. Incidentally these hospital plans do not take care of the doctor's bills. Then too if you are not a member of a group it is practically impossible to join one of them.

If this health bill is passed it will be nothing more than an insurance plan, for which you will pay as part of your social security, to provide for doctor, dentist and hospital as needed. Naturally, there will be limitations at first but these will be removed just as compensation for job injuries has improved.

It is not socialized medicine because you will be free to choose your own doctor, dentist or hospital. Anyone who will argue against the health bill will argue against life insurance and most people know the value of life insurance.

For you own welfare we again suggest that you write, immediately, to your Congressman and ask his support of this bill before it is too late.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 11,
LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.**

Editor: The electrical industry, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and especially his family, and a host of friends in this community have suffered a grievous loss in the passing of our dear friend and Brother, George A. Kling.

His every-day working life has been a living example to all of us of what man can do in his associations with his fellow men, to make this world a better place to live in, one with another. Always conscientious, he set a high standard of ability and qualifications, to which he religiously adhered in the performance of his daily life.

In his life-long occupation of electrician, he was one of the best. In addition to giving better than a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, he gave unsparingly of his time to better the conditions of his fellow workers.

Blessed with an unusual sense of justice, fair dealing and fair play, he has been invaluable to his associates in keeping turbulent, changing conditions leveled off on a reasonable basis of action. Always ready and willing to devote his time and talents for the relief and progress of his fellow men, he was one who truly "sought his own, in another's good."

Living as he did, a life of ideals, we know his pressing is only that his work here was done. He has gone on to a greater work. We who remain to carry on, will miss him, but we should not sorrow too much, but rather attempt to be worthy of having called him friend. "By our works, we shall be known," and we will long remember with pride the works of our Brother.

George A. Kling was born in Rock Island, Illinois. He was married in Davenport, Iowa, to Betty Spaulding. In his early youth, Mr. Kling became interested in electricity and has since been actively engaged in the electrical industry. For several years he was the city electrical inspector in Rock Island, also an electrical contractor in that city. He has been a faithful member of the I.B.E.W. for 36 years.

In coming to Glendale, California, in 1921, Mr. Kling became a charter member of Local Union 691, and had served at intervals as president and acting business manager, and was responsible for much of the success of the organizing of Electrical Workers in this community. He was a delegate to the Central Labor Council for many years. In the amalgamation of the six inside wiring locals in Los Angeles County, he became president and held that position for three and one-half years, and was then elected business manager.

Mr. Kling is survived by his widow, Betty; a sister, Rose Freund, of Rock Island, Illinois; a brother, Walter E. Kling, of Bettendorf, Iowa, and a host of friends.

Mr. Kling was a loving and devoted husband, an esteemed and worthy Brother whose kind and noble character will always be remembered by those who knew him best. We, his Brother members, express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones and share their sorrow, for he was our Brother and a sincere friend, true and loyal, who will be sadly missed by his associates.

H. E. BOURNIQUE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 28,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Editor: Last month we paid tribute to one of our deceased members by dedicating a day room for the members in his honor. The plaque of marble which was scrolled in gold read:

"I.B.E.W. 1891 Dedicated to the memory of

Thomas J. Fagen, in recognition of loyalty, fidelity, integrity, in service to Local Union No. B-28, I.B.E.W. Financial secretary 1918-1942. To those, who know thee not, no words can paint, and those who know thee, know all words are faint. March 1, 1946."

With vacation season just around the corner, eight members of our local are ready, if and when the International convention is held. Even though the quota is four representatives, with one alternate, a vote was taken, and it was decided that all eight nominees should go. The nominees were Carl Scholtz, Edward Garmatz, Bob Miller, Edward Rost, Whitey Hoffman, Clayton Burch, Edward Bieretz and Earl Sells. Of course, the boys had good reason to express their feelings after the business agent's progressive report, including contracts for a wage increase which is the second in the past six months. These wage increases are essential to combat the rapid rise in living costs.

According to the last reports, 100 members have returned to civilian life, leaving 30 members still in the armed forces. Let's not forget those who died that our country might remain free.

Just a few lines to let you know how the bowling teams are getting along. Dunham's Electrons are setting a lively pace; they are leading the league 36-30. Franz has equalized the Ampes 33-33. Rebstock's Volts insulated from last week to tie, back to third place 32 and 34; Beck's Neutrons are short circuited, in the cellar, 31 and 35.

Let's not forget our neighbors across the seas, and do everything we can to help feed and sustain them. Our country has truly been blessed and I fear that unless we do everything possible for them, God will take some of our blessings from us. Who knows, maybe we will just be ending them now, because if there is ever another war this country will not escape physical torture, and we might expect them to return the favor.

KENNETH DAVIS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 51,
LINCOLN, ILL.**

Editor: Whereas watches of Swiss manufacture are being imported into the United States of America in such great quantities as to jeopardize the American watch industry; and

Whereas if such importation is allowed to continue unchecked it will destroy the American watch-making industry, skilled watch making in the United States will become a lost art and our skilled watch makers will be deprived of the opportunity of making a livelihood; and

Whereas the Swiss people during World War II were busily engaged in supplying the Axis nations with war materials to the great detriment of the United States and its Allies; now therefore be it resolved by the members of Local Union No. B-51, That we pledge ourselves, individually and as a union, to do everything in our power to stop the importation of such Swiss watches by buying only American-made watches, and urging others to do likewise; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby adopt as our slogan and motto the following, namely: "Be American by buying American. If American industry was good enough to win the war it is good enough for us in peace"; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL for publication.

R. K. BUCKLES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 51, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor: In recent months considerable change has taken place in our local union membership. A number of new men have been taken in and some of the older men have dropped out as they reached the retirement age of 65.

Two of our recently retired members have passed away since their retirement. These were Tommy Berrey and Jimmie Rounds. Tommy was our electric trouble shooter for years. He was one of the oldest men in line of employment. Jimmie was an old-timer, too, at the power plant.

We feel that these men should have had more time to enjoy their retirement and the fruits of a lifetime of labor. We wonder why one should be required to work until nearly the end of the average span of life before a retirement is possible. Of course, the present retirement set-up is a fair start and is far better than no policy of retirement at all, but we feel one should be in line for retirement at an earlier age so as to enjoy life at its best for a number of years before passing on.

Roscoe Tolliver, former president of Springfield L. U. No. 51, recently resigned to accept the position of assistant business manager of L. U. No. 51. He will serve under our able business manager, Mr. Boyd. We all join in wishing Mr. Tolliver the best of luck in his new undertaking.

The local Letter Carriers and Postal Employees Union are celebrating their fiftieth anniversary this summer. All the union labor groups here join in congratulating postoffice employees on their excellent record and example of real unionism.

CHARLES MILLER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: There was a lot of interesting reading in the March JOURNAL on the two most important problems of the hour. First, the establishment of labor-management apprenticeship committees in all the I.B.E.W. communities as soon as possible and their immediate recognition and certification by the state boards of education as proper agencies for training veterans. Second, the strengthening or reorganization of the pension system by bringing the N.E.C.A. to accept equal responsibility in making the plan financially sound and solvent. Both these subjects will get a lot of attention at the coming convention and they are mentioned here only to remind our delegates that they will be expected to know all the answers by September.

If you have any ideas or opinions which you feel should be expressed on these matters, please get up on your feet at your local meetings and tell your delegates now. For instance, you may be toying with the thought that in our anxiety to control the training of veteran apprentices, we could jockey ourselves into a position of having to absorb all these trainees into our locals whether we have work for them or not. Local No. 58 has at present more than 200 applications from veterans alone for apprenticeship on file, and is currently interviewing about 40 more every Tuesday. Seems every worthy lad wants to be a construction wireman.

The chief reason for this condition is that the small-town boy in both northern and southern states feels he must go to the industrial city to learn his trade properly. The appeal by your JOURNAL is directed mainly to those smaller cities which have no labor-management apprenticeship set-ups, and to the few large city locals which have neglected or refused to infuse new blood into their memberships. Such shortsightedness could eventually lead to loss of autonomy to the International Office which might be forced by public clamor to move in and break down the doors to new applicants. Bricklayers, beware; labor unions, like utilities, are becoming public servants, too.

Regarding the pension problem, it certainly is about time the N.E.C.A. was coming forth with a plan of assistance. Brother Allen's description from Local No. 512 in the March JOURNAL testifies to the employers' widely recognized and accepted responsibility in the matter

READ

Some plain talk on OPA and the National Health Bill by L. U. No. 3

Many veterans desire apprenticeship by L. U. No. 58

Violations found by an electrical inspector as reported by L. U. No. 70

L. U. No. 79 gives out with some wise words on OPA, the closed shop and other matters

Local union officer becomes president of Florida State Federation of Labor by L. U. No. 323

Memo for convention delegates from L. U. No. 353

Some news of unions in Poland by L. U. No. 611

Alabama's State Federation of Labor president is a liberal and a union member of L. U. No. 904

A hundred active correspondents tell the story of one month's dynamic business.

of pensions. The writer had hoped to have an extra copy of the N.E.C.A.-I.B.E.W. proposals for detailed study; but it is expected that the April JOURNAL will publish it in full for your convenience. It may not be what we want, but time is getting short and your delegates will want to come down to your meetings regularly and ask questions—and give answers.

June, 1946, is election month in Local B-58, and once again the voters will exercise their collective power and pass judgment on the record of those who have served.

The voting booth is emblematic of our people's victory. It is the only hope of the worker, and only with it and through it will come the realization of what we collectively think is best for all of us.

Then let us enter this booth with a confident attitude and a complete honesty of purpose; and may each of us emerge with an inward feeling of triumph over having done the very finest thing which our individual consciences have dedicated.

As this winds up my appointment as your press secretary, I would like to thank one and all for the kind words of encouragement that have come from near and far. One who writes for the JOURNAL must call the shots the way he sees them; one who reads should agree or disagree in the broadest sense of forbearance. A correspondent can wear no man's collar, and if what he says provokes one to think and discuss and to differ, then his objective will have been attained.

Here's hoping that our local and our I.B.E.W. will continue to move forward to finer accomplishments in the people's electrical world and that each of us will give our best towards the fulfillment of the important part which has been given organized labor to play in the great future which lies before us.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: "June is bustin' out all over," and here am I—just a plain "bust." Nevertheless I'll report what I can of the news of good ol' Local 70 and its fine crop of bucks.

Progressive Bill Bollier, our industrious and energetic—and peripatetic—business manager tells me that he straightened out the misunderstanding we've had over our jurisdiction south of the Potomac, and that in the Virginia territory of our jurisdiction our journeymen will command \$2.25 an hour for their labors. Thank you, Colonel, s'uh!

Old-timer Jack Early and John R. "Red" Meyers are even now working that hot-stuff out of Warrenton. Warrenton is in the heart of Virginia's horse and hunt country. The lucky stuff! There is no place in the world more beautiful than Fauquier County, Virginia, at

this time of the year, and that comes from a fella who has been around some.

I have it straight from the *Hand Line News* that since he popped out in a green hat last winter, my ol' pole-pal Chollie Mays has been nicknamed the Green Hornet. Well, if you're buzzin', cousin, why not land sometime in the union hall for a meeting. You get to meet some of the nicest people that way, Charles.

Genial Moody Saunders, our ever-pleasant vice president, hasn't had a line in the JOURNAL for a long time, so I thought I should do something about it. The gentleman has the cutest personality. Look, he's blushing!

A-B-C—Always Buy Carefully. Be sure that you get your money's worth and insist on getting the product with the union label.

I have here a reply from the Arlington County, Virginia, electrical department pursuant to circularizing the four electrical departments in the metropolitan area for information of concern to the good Electrical Worker:

"Dear Mr. Stanton:

"In response to your inquiry concerning frequent violations found by inspectors in Arlington, I might say they cover everything from the omission of fiber bushings on BX and the omission of bonding and grounding. Violations include:

"Connecting additional load to inadequate or unapproved service switch or service cable.

"Starting installations before securing permits.

"Unapproved fittings and equipment in hazardous locations.

"Improper protection on motor circuits.

"Conductors of insufficient size, etc., etc.

"Pardon by delay in writing. Trusting the above will be of some service to you, I am

"Yours very truly,

(signed) "RAY R. COGGSWELL,
"Electrical Inspector."

Thank you, S'uh. Ray, for a month I thought you had given me the go-by that I got from Brother H. H. Peck, and Henry H. Daniel, but I'm glad that you, S'uh, as a gentleman and a Virginian, did not let me down. Thank you, colonel!

Well, here it is, at long last—my last letter to the JOURNAL. Before this in print I will have resigned from my appointive responsibilities, and will have put my electrical house in order. I have given my tools away, and have instructed my wife to dispose of my work clothes, because from now on and forevermore I shall lift nothing heavier than a lead pencil, nor tote anything heavier than a brief case. I leave the electrical field to the journeyman and the scissor-bill—especially the scissorbill. I work days in a Washington law office, and study law at night. So thanks to all of you who have made this transition possible. Thanks for being kind. Thanks for being tolerant. Thanks for being nice. Thanks for putting up with me. So long!

STAN STANTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: America finds itself with an economic situation that can well mean disaster. I refer to the crippling action the House of Congress has taken with price controls.

Of course, at this writing I do not know what the Senate will do with it nor whether President Truman will veto.

The National Manufacturers Association has spent \$395,850, mostly in advertising, to defeat OPA.

I understand that already some Republicans and Southern Democrats are wondering if it was really smart politics to stampede the Case anti-strike bill and the curbs to OPA as it did. Many of them, no doubt, will find out at the coming elections.

At a church council sometime in April, H. Follet Hodgkins, a local industrialist, gave a capital-management view on current issues.

He described the responsibilities of an employer as three-fold: To the employees, to the company and stockholders, and to the public.

That is as it should be.

He stated that he favored guaranteed annual wage, but that to do so was to invite bankruptcy.

We in this utility have it and I pass it on as something that unions and management may work out in the near future.

In discussing the closed shop he was against it on the ground that he had once worked in a shop and had taken the stand that he would pay tribute to no man for the privilege of working and that he had never lost the respect of his fellow workers by taking that stand.

Who is he kidding?

Is there anywhere a group of union men who pay dues not to any man but to an organization which procures for them better wages and working conditions, who does not resent the chiseler who is perfectly willing to accept and often hungrily awaits the pay raises and better working conditions he would never get but for his fellow workers organization and their efforts? There may be tolerance, but certainly no respect for such chiselers and if he had worked in this utility his fellow workers would not be bashful about telling him off.

Labor unions have been growing up these past few years. There was a time when unions were primarily concerned with wages, hours, and working conditions. The sphere of union thought and activity has broadened so greatly as to take in all social, political, and economic problems. Labor must take its place in world affairs.

To do so we must prove we know our job and can be trusted.

In public we must prove we are good citizens, that we know and have an intelligent interest in public affairs.

As trade unionists we must be able to influence public opinion and prove that we can be trusted to work for the benefit of the community. I have read somewhere that the expression union movement was false. I take exception to that statement.

There is a union movement in the United States and a very great one.

Sure every union has what it considers the most important problem. We may each appear to be working at cross purposes.

We may each appear to have entirely independent thought and action. But, Mister, that is unionism and all boiled down together spells social, political, and economic improvement.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: I am enclosing copy of a letter which I recently

passed out to the members of Local 80 at a regular meeting.

TO MY FELLOW MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION No. 80, I.B.E.W.:

Having been a member of this union for only a few years I feel that I may be too assumptive when I hand this to you.

Only one thing prompts me to this action—we all must have some of it instilled deep in us—PRINCIPLE. Display those finer qualities within you—no one wants to be a heel.

There is a deep principle involved when we consider—"Am I conducting myself as well or better than my fellow man?"

Each of us have certain responsibilities and duties to perform as members of this local union and we are bound by our honor as men to uphold certain principles. Are you holding up your end?

There are many advocates for a stronger union. Do you know where the strength of your union lies? In YOU! No organization is stronger than its members. Only by closer cooperation among ourselves can we hope to become stronger. Let us be stronger!

Union principles are old—much older than you or I—and if those principles are not a part of each member, we are in a stagnated condition. There must be something to bring the men of this local union closer together. Can it be the individual desire for our fellow man's esteem?



L. U. No. 245 Holds Banquet for Veteran Members

Order is an important part of the structure of our organization. Do you realize that any disorder reflects on us, not only as individuals but as any group is affected by adverse publicity? Your conduct and mine is the measure by which anyone forms an opinion of us as an organization.

Do you know that one of our members applied for rental property and that he was immediately denied the use of the property when the owner ascertained that the applicant was an electrician? That is the kind of a reputation you and I must endure. Why not conduct ourselves in such a manner that we can demand a greater respect for ourselves as well as for our union?

Most important—THINK. Think and act for yourself. Don't let the other fellow influence your thinking. You are capable of that.

A better union is stronger—yours for a better union!

Your humble press secretary,

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH.

E. A. McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: It was up-hill going for the press secretaries in the depression years. They wanted to write spritely, cheerful letters, but if they made the news sound too encouraging, the business managers would growl, "Whatcha trying to do, invite every loose wireman in the country to come here?" Anyway, they would have said that, because there were a lot of wiremen loose, those days. Let us hope we never have that condition again.

Here in Kansas, the building industry is booming. There are three big jobs in progress besides a flock of smaller ones. The only retarding factor is the current strike of manufacturers. The labor strikes have had little effect on the supply of material, but the furtive strike of big business, in its efforts to kick the OPA out the window and thereby release the inflation balloon, has seriously interfered with reconversion. The local officers are having some trouble manning the jobs with first-class mechanics. There are plenty of men available—too many, in fact. Which brings up one of the postwar headaches for the local, namely, trying to provide for the servicemen. Those who were members before they went to war are being taken care of, gladly, and gratefully. But many apply for admittance whose only contact with electrical practice has been during their military service. Because the demands of war bear little relation to the technique of our trade, and they must be taken in as apprentices, which classification is already full, the officers are reluctantly compelled to turn them away. However, the educational board is devising a way to take care of some of the veterans. It is preparing to open a class in tubebending. The sudden and overwhelming demand for neon signs has caught the local woefully short of men proficient in this branch of the trade. The work is attractive and well paid, and

it is felt that the class will be very popular.

Rufus Crosswhite, one of the oldest and most popular members of the local, reappeared on the construction scene last week, after spending many months recuperating from one of the most incredible accidents in the history of the electrical trade. Three years ago Rufus got in series with 220 volts which held him in its savage grip until the heat of the current vaporized the fluid in his left shoulder and exploded, shattering the whole shoulder-bone assembly. Of course, every member of the local is happy to see Brother Crosswhite back on the active list in the industry and the local to which he has devoted his life.

And while we are on the subject of old-timers, Local 124 has five candidates for 40-year buttons, if and when they are issued. The nominees for more than 40 years' continuous good standing in the Brotherhood are named in the order of their initiation: Fred Goldsmith, Rufus Crosswhite, Harry Marshall, Claude Hensley and Elmer Galloway. All are actively engaged in the electrical industry. May they all live to grow old!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: Things do happen and they sure did happen in Toledo, Ohio, Tuesday evening, March 5, when Local 235, Electrical Workers, sponsored an "appreciation night" dinner, dance and entertainment program for all returning servicemen of our local, who are employed by The Toledo Edison Company.

A gay time in the Secor Hotel ballroom was enjoyed by 180 veterans and their wives or sweethearts. A gala evening began with the introduction of Elder A. D. Pitney, veteran Seabee of World War II, who gave the invocation, followed by dinner.

Serving of a fruit cup cocktail, followed by pot roast of beef, mashed potatoes, green beans, salad, vegetables, hot rolls and coffee topped off with pie a la mode satisfied the appetite of all present.

Following dinner the introduction of all local and executive officers and the committee was made by our president, Mr. Steve LaPorte. A very shy young man, Steve had quite a job getting used to the mike through which he was addressing the party and ended by failing to introduce Mrs. LaPorte.

Seated at the guest table were Oliver Myers, business agent, Arthur Jurrus, city councilman and guest speaker, Mr. and Mrs. V. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen LaPorte, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Falls, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. DeTrow, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Pethe, Mr. and Mrs. John Carlidge, Mr. and Mrs. James Underwood and Elder and Mrs. A. D. Pitney. Mr. and Mrs. John Womack, parents of Veteran Seabee William Womack, killed in action, were also guests seated at the committee table with Mr. and Mrs. William Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Magley and Mr. and Mrs. Leo B. Haas. After his introduction by Chairman William Witt,



THE EMBATTLED AND FAMOUS NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE IN THE VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY CASE

Seated, left to right: R. D. Wieburn, S. Robert Wheeler, Jr., J. D. Wells, J. C. McIntosh, Howard Ware, B. M. Morelen. Standing, left to right: Palmer Cockerill, M. J. Norman, J. D. Kaus, James G. Ritter, M. L. Dickens, Jr.

Arthur Jurrus gave a brief but concise talk, stressing the need of union members banding together to protect and help ourselves and others at all times so as to meet the many obstacles put in our paths. He also stressed the unions fighting to hold the peace the veterans fought for and a great assurance of this can be and is strong unionism.

To the three veterans having the longest service record in World War II were presented:

Parker pen and pencil set to Robert Kolasinski, Power Production; military set to Charles L. Hubbard, Power Production; wallet to Charles W. Dunn, Electric Meter Department.

Paul Spor, master of ceremonies, presented the All-American Victory revue of 1946, the "Globe Trotters"—Del Reynolds and Jean Sherer presenting dinner music, Jerrie Stevens, a talented singer and dancer, the Georgia Crackers, George and Gladys Stanley in their hill-billy costumes presenting a Sunday sermon, and a pair of featured skaters, starring Willard and Jeanne Flegeny, who did an expert job of spinning some of the veterans and their wives into what is known as a cheap "jag."

Dancing, round and square, circle and call, followed and to the amazement of many we found quite a few Fred Astaires and Eleanor Powells in our crowd. A feature "jitterbug" by Johnny Young and his gal friend drew the eyes of all guests. I might add that some of our veterans came in from Fremont, Wauseon, Defiance, Eden and Grand Rapids, our outlying districts as far as 100 miles away.

Certainly do hope that more of our locals take note of what we have started for our veterans and that they, too, will be able to sponsor in some way an evening such as our boys enjoyed.

Thanks to a fine working committee, Leo Hass, Donald Magly, and William Witt, the party was a grand success.

VINCENT MILLER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS. Editor: Several of the Brothers who we have missed since they have been in the armed services are back with us again. We are very glad to see them back working with the tools once more. Received a

letter from Jay Stewart and he writes that he expects to be back in the States real soon. Like the linemen, we have several who are taking the apprenticeship training and they are making excellent headway. The committee on apprenticeship training is doing a very nice job on that matter. We have had some slack days due to material shortages, but most every one seems to be working.

Brother Warren Morris, business manager of L. U. B-304, Topeka, gave a nice talk at the Forum Sunday, March 24. His talk was given with regard to the police union that was organized here some few months ago. Perhaps I should go into that a little to explain to our out-of-town Brothers. Some months ago the police, or rather a few members of the local police department in Wichita, thought it was good to organize a police local. So, after getting enough men together, they did organize. The city manager, along with the city commissioners and the chief of police, gave the officers of the local notice that they would have to drop their membership in the union or be fired. To make a long story short, they were fired. Fired for what! **BE-LONGING TO A LOCAL UNION!** The city manager held that they could not serve two masters. These members appealed to the city commissioners, who turned a deaf ear to them. They next filed a mandamus suit in the district court, and the court held that the law gave the city manager the right to be supreme and that he could hire and fire without explaining his actions. Ha, a Hitler! The fired officers then appealed to the public, and held a meeting in the Forum. About 2000 persons attended that meeting. At this writing that meeting is beginning to bear fruit. These commissioners are denying these men their constitutional right to belong to organized labor. I don't believe that any man has a right to take that privilege from any man or women in this country. Some of those officers were ex-GI's, the same GI's that fought to defend the privileges that the city manager enjoys now.

No sickness or deaths have been reported at this writing. That is all for this time. Just to remind you: If Monkey Wards and Sears Roebuck didn't have any wiring materials, there wouldn't be any curbstoners.

After many months of very hard work on behalf of our able business manager, Brother C. E. Gustafson, I am glad to report that he has been successful in organizing the neon workers. They now hold regular meetings on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

I am happy to report that the El Dorado, Kansas, job is now in full swing, and many of our Brothers are on the job. Brother S. S. Swim is general foreman. A mighty good man for the job.

The Shrine convention which was held in Wichita last month brought many of our out-of-town Brothers here. Among the visitors to visit our local were Brothers Jim Baker and William Hahn of Louisville, Kentucky.

It is my pleasure to report that all but two of our Brothers who were in the armed services are back with us now. Brother Jay Stewart was the last to arrive home. We sincerely welcome the Brothers back home again.

The Kansas State Electrical Workers Association will meet in Hutchinson May 9. I hope that the body will take up the matter of state electrical inspection. This is one thing that we are in need of in the State of Kansas. Through an arrangement between the Kansas Gas and Electric Company and the City Inspection Department we now have inspection within a radius of five miles of Wichita. This has cut into the curbstoners fairly hard, but, of course, we still have too many to contend with. If we can convince the state law makers that we need state inspection, we will have what we have needed for the past several years.

Will have more news next month, and, until then, I leave you with this thought: See that each member in your local is registered to vote and then VOTE for the man that will do you and me the most good.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

Editor: Local B-271 is happy to report that successful negotiations with the Kansas Gas and Electric Company have been completed. The new contract not only gives us a raise in wages but also improvements in conditions. With regard to the negotiations, a great amount of credit goes to our business manager, C. E. Gustafson, who stayed in there and pitched until

the negotiations were concluded. We received the new contract February 25, 1946, which was retroactive to October 1, 1945. Another great factor is, we didn't lose an hour's time while the contract was being negotiated. You all know this was done through cooperation with our employer and living up to our contract.

We are also proud of the results of our membership. We have obligated 30 new members since January 1, 1946, and expect to get a great number more as result of our new contract.

We wish to take this opportunity to welcome back all of our returned servicemen and all new employees who were in the service of our armed forces. We know they did a great job in this service as they are doing a grand job. We have several who are taking the G.I. apprenticeship training and they are doing fine. Stay right in there, men, and some day you'll be top linemen.

I heard an interesting debate on Thursday, March 19, between Senator Ball of Minnesota and Representative Savage of Washington. This was broadcast over a national hook-up. The subject was: "Do We Need More Labor Legislation?" Representative Savage gave a nice talk against it. I personally would like to see more men like him occupying seats in Congress.

DELL TROUTMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor: We were both elated and surprised at the action of the State Federation at their recent convention in Miami, Florida, in selecting our business manager, Brother James A. Harper, as the president of this body. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that an electrician has been selected for this position, and the first time in long years that one was selected from this part of the state. Brother Harper will make a good man for this job. He has worked hard for the labor movement, and we know that he will make good on this job. But as Brother Harper stated, this job needs cooperation and the hard work of all concerned to make it a real success. A letter of congratulations and commendation to Brother Harper was read and unanimously adopted by the membership at the last regular meeting.

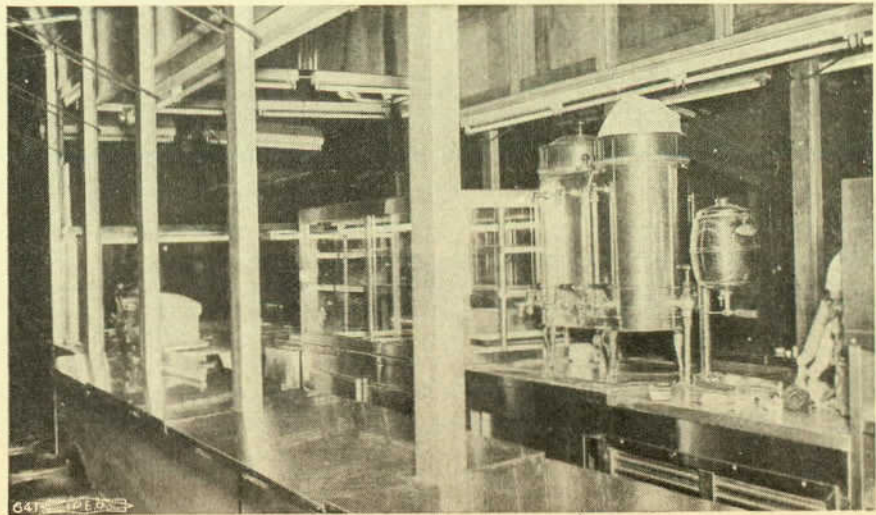
The delegates reporting on this convention said that it was about the best that they have attended for a long time, much constructive work was accomplished, and plans and preparations for future work made. All sessions were well attended by all the delegates, and then after the business part was over, the committee in charge of entertainment of Local No. 349 certainly did themselves proud as hosts, showing that good old southern hospitality, entertaining with "kindness and liberality," as the dictionary defines it.

I had intended to devote this letter to the 1946 "Code" but to date have not received the proper information. However, the National Fire Protection Association contemplates issuing a copy of the proof of the 1946 Code, and you may arrange for a copy of this publication by writing to Mr. Robert S. Moulton, technical secretary, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10, Mass. I do not know what the charge will be.

Work is holding out very well here—more than we can do at the present, and much new work in sight. But there are just two things wrong—one, shortage of some materials, and, secondly, shut down of some jobs by "orders from the front." We are protesting to the "powers that be" to any drastic Government action to curtail the activities of the building industry.

We understand that one of our local boys, Brother Haskell, is making good out in California, in the real estate business as well as electrical. We have had several of our members "going west" in the last few years, and would like to hear from them. Brothers Kirchoff and Shipman, how about it?

The Apprenticeship Training program is still working out very well here. We have two classes two nights per week and the interest and attendance is keeping up. We are to have a state



E. A. McCullough, press secretary of L. U. No. 80, sent us the above photo of a rather unique lighting installation which he thought might be of interest to the craft. In this "Trailerrestaurant" or "Restamobile" as the newspapers call it, the lighting is fluorescent and power is supplied by a 1500-watt generator. It is also equipped for connection to available power.

The owners are Joe Decker and H. Wood, who intend to use it following shows throughout the country.

The electrical installation was made by Brother R. C. Robinson of L. U. No. 80 who is employed by the Old Dominion Electric Company of Norfolk.

meeting at Orlando April 28 for the combined joint Apprenticeship Committees, called by Mr. Dasher, representative of the Apprenticeship Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor.

So we report progress, as Emerson wrote, "Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow."

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor: The letter this month will be short. The main item of news was the swell part the local union put on for the membership, their wives, families and friends, the permit men, the contractors and all others connected with the electrical trade in the Miami area. It was held on Monday, April 1—"April Fools' Day"—and it really fooled most, for it was by far the best party the local had ever put on. There were over 2000 present and "nary a fight." Sheriff Sullivan and Captain of Police Nelson said it was the best party they ever attended, of its type, in this area for orderliness and refinement. There was plenty of free beer, and the turkey and ham dinners were delicious. Everyone had plenty to eat. To help work down the food, a swell dance orchestra played and every one danced. Several vaudeville acts were held and when they finished the balance of the evening was spent in dancing. Credit for making this party a grand success goes to Brother Leo Pfeiffer and Brother Johnny Chick, our genial assistant business manager. I missed my friend, Jim Gilbert, our estimable neighbor and business manager, from up Fort Lauderdale way. I know he would have had a good time if he had come. That makes it even now, Jim. Next party we both will be there. Right?

Our two hard-working officers, Business Manager Bill Johnson and his assistant, Johnny Chick, are still corralling new members. They have the juke box men signed up and 56 electrical shops organized.

The new agreement was finally assembled and signed by the contractors, but before it can go into effect it has to go to the Wage Adjustment Board and the OPA for their approval before we can get our increase to \$2.00 per hour. I hope we get prompt action.

The material shortage is being felt very strongly in this area and what little material that dribbles through is making some of the gyp artist wholesalers rich selling it at black market. All I hope is that when we finally get back

to normal we will remember who sold at black market and refuse to patronize them. That should go for other types of business, too.

BEN MARKS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: So it's to be the "Golden Gate by the Sea" for the next convention. I hope the hills of San Francisco and the problems facing the delegates in convention will not be too difficult to negotiate. It will be a long and expensive haul for most local unions and it is to be hoped that those in attendance will give the recommendations of the law committee serious and careful consideration and remember the boys back home will be paying the shot for both the trip there and for the results of the assembly's deliberations.

Some advance thought should be given to such matters as maintaining our pension fund in the manner it has become accustomed to; our insurance fund needs a little expert upholstering from time to time and several other matters that will take sizable chunks of "happy cabbage." As the California gold rush took place some years ago and there is a law against chipping pieces off the golden gate the funds to finance some of the inflating ideas advanced now-a-days will come from the jeans of the lad in overalls.

In other words a good many of us in the last few years have developed champagne tastes on beer money.

Our pay envelopes have shown a fair exchange for our labor during the war years but somehow the "ducks" seemed to have fared pretty well too. Deductions for insurance, taxes and other necessary evils have eaten into the gross earnings of the past to such an extent that it frequently became necessary to sell a few of our polo ponies to buy a roast for Sunday.

In the meantime deductions have continued at the same high rate but our earnings have decreased. So, fellow delegates, nobody will object very much when you are smoking 50-cent cigars and sipping Coca-Cola out of Lana Turner's rubber boots and otherwise putting on the act for the benefit of Joe Mush from Bullocks Corners, but when the chips are down and the votes being recorded don't forget to remember that the fellow who pays his dues year after year is the fellow you should impress by your good judgment.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor: On June 30, when our present contracts expire, our new ones will go into effect with a pay increase from \$1.25 an hour to \$1.50 an hour. This increase has already been favorably accepted by the Government and by the contractors here.

So while locals throughout the country are being forced to strike to secure much deserved pay raises, we have hopes of being fortunate enough to get ours through without any unpleasant procedure.

Lately, the various A. F. of L. locals here in Columbia are cooperating more closely with each other. I'm sure they can do more good for all concerned by continuing to pull together more than ever before. While on the subject of working together, I think all locals should be urged to wire or write their Congressmen condemning such bills as the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill and other anti-labor legislation as it comes up.

I for one cannot see why some individuals can be so opposed to organized labor's demands for pay raises. Everyone knows that in spite of some good work done by the OPA, the cost of living has risen considerably since some men received their last pay increases.

Of course, during the war those men were working a lot of overtime and in some cases their wives were working, which made it easy enough for them to cope with the cost of living which kept gradually increasing. However, now it is almost impossible in many cases for men to support their families on a forty-hour work week at the old rate of pay they were getting before the cost of living went up.

Our local as well as others in this vicinity is offering full support to the Radio Operators Local No. 1229 here in Columbia, which is on strike at this time. This is a very young local, their members have been receiving extremely low wages, and we all wish them much success in their present struggle.

At our last regular meeting on March 26, we enjoyed having the largest attendance we've had for quite a long spell, and also enjoyed having Brother T. M. Davis of Local B-379 at Charlotte, N. C., visit with us.

Brother W. B. Wells, who, incidentally, has had his card in our local in continuous good standing for 30 years, has recently been promoted to superintendent for Seastrunk Electric Company. Congratulations, Brother! Our able business manager, C. O. Gamble, also a long-standing member, having been in our local 25 years, has recently moved from his country home near Lexington back to Columbia. We hear that our recording secretary, Ed Ryan, is doing a good job serving on the Electrical Board of Examiners of Columbia.

Although there is a shortage of building materials here, there are some fairly large jobs beginning. Over a thousand houses are under construction here now and the number is increasing rapidly.

We regret that Brothers Leroy Medlin and J. G. Snyder are in the hospital and hope they get better soon.

E. C. GATES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor: The office of press secretary was in good hands in the days of R. J. Gant. He could always pick up an interesting sidelight of a meeting and enlarge upon it; he could pen an intimate and personal opinion in a way that would have the shopmen arguing among themselves for weeks after. Yours truly finds it necessary to accumulate the gist of three meetings before making up a news letter. Actually, though, there is not much else but the usual progress report to make. We are stymied for the present in our negotiations for a new agreement with the railroad company. In the face of the steady rise in the cost of living, the delay is augmenting dissatisfaction and is gnawing away at our patience.

The executive of Local 409 is busy studying the new pension brief submitted by Local 50 of California. Their report is awaited eagerly.

It is the first concrete plan to be presented and time is getting short.

Economy measures taken by the railroad following a drop in gross receipts has resulted in a reduction of staff in all departments. The electrical department at Franscona lost three men as their share of the lay-off.

Our regional chairman is going to make a fact-finding tour of western points this May. The war memorandum agreement having been extended another six months, the Brothers at isolated points or in temporary jobs can find out from Harvard Wilson just exactly what the situation is and at the same time let him know of their intentions. This is a period of readjustment which calls for clear consideration of all factors.

With one or two exceptions, our servicemen are back in harness. They are mostly apprentices, finishing their time with the pay rate increases they would have received had they remained. Invariably they become Brothers.

Off the sick list and back to his bench job is our financial secretary, Harry Pullin. Old man Lumbago tried hard this winter but only managed to put a couple of wiremen to bed for a few days.

Here's the sign-off, with a greeting to the Brothers in western points.

M. J. POTHIER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 468, STAMFORD, CONN.

Editor: Perhaps this is the first time that Local B-468 has made your pages, but we have gone along with our business here, and have grown after hard work into what one of the International men said was one of the best locals on the Atlantic Seaboard.

The officers and members of Local B-468 feel very proud of the organization work, which we have accomplished to date and a pat on the back is due to our committee, who have worked so diligently in our behalf. Many changes have occurred since we began, with only a handful of members, a few years ago, and the most prominent of these is the fact that today we stand close to 100 per cent organized. A straggler here and there has eluded us, but they can't fail to recognize the great benefits in wages and working conditions we have gained and, sooner than they think, we will be welcoming them into our local as Brothers.

Among some of our older members are "Spike" Sullivan, of the Boston Sullivans, Mike Regan who is known by hundreds of linemen from coast to coast, and "Frisco" Jack Callahan, Herbie "Chief" Beardsley, trouble man and a 100 per cent guy to look after sick members, has been retired due to a disability. His union activities set a splendid example for the younger members. Any linemen who remember these days should write them in care of Connecticut Power Co., Stamford, Connecticut.

Of course, our activities are concerned with all branches of utility employees, including gas production, electric production, service department, line department, garage and stores department, and gas and electric distribution. To the line department, of the Connecticut Power Company, Stamford Division, goes the credit of opening the way for organized utility employees throughout Connecticut.

Our president, Robert Kerr, is not the radical type, but rather a cool, sensible and determined man, and with him at the helm our ship is bound to reach port.

We of Local B-468 feel we have a great set of officers and a splendid executive committee,

NOTICE

Any member of the I.B.E.W. working in the jurisdiction of Local Union 324 without first getting permission to work from the local union business manager, will be subject to Article XXV, Sec. 5, of the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

W. B. DAY,
Business Manager, L. U. 324, I.B.E.W.

both being composed of men from every department in the bargaining unit and men who are very democratic.

Local B-468, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, meets once a month, on a Tuesday at Carpenters' Hall, on Gay Street, in Stamford, Connecticut, and we would be happy to welcome any Brothers who happen to be in our territory. Come in and meet a swell gang of guys.

STEPHEN E. KELLY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor: Our Apprenticeship Training Program is in full swing with 30 enrolled. Classes are being held at the Manual Arts School, Room 28. We are all indebted to the untiring efforts of our Apprenticeship Committee, Charlie Jameson, John Ecton, and Dale Watts.

Of the 78 Brothers originally serving in the armed forces, we are happy to see the majority of them back with us. However, we still have 11 members in the services. Of course, we hope they will all be back soon. It is with deepest regret that we say that Brothers Richard G. Gilmore and Charles Bethel lost their lives serving our country.

Through the vigorous effort of George Shaull, our business agent, the Maintenance Electricians at the Naval Ammunition Depot at McAlester, Oklahoma, were fortunate in getting an 18-cent-per-hour raise in pay, effective March 18, 1946.

Brother Sam, our financial secretary, is scratching a bald place on his head, trying to figure out the horse that will win the Kentucky Derby. We hope he does not wear his finger nails to the quick. Sam had a letter the other day from Brother Carl Smith, who says, "What's the matter with some of the guys? Are their arms broken? I haven't had a word since December. Let's all write Carl Smith, A.S.N. 38615544—H. Co., 35th Inf.—A.P.O. 25, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.—and all our other Brothers still in the services."

Brother Hunt, who had the misfortune to fall off a ladder several months ago, is up and around now. Last meeting we had the pleasure of having him present.

Brother Sam has made doubly sure he will not be contaminated by the Brothers who visit his window to pay their dues. He has a new germ lamp hung over the window.

Brother Bert Petty was up from Houston and made a most interesting talk at our last meeting. We hope Brother Petty will visit us often.

ROSCOE CHANNING MIGLIORE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: Few union men are deceived with the distorted, inaccurate reports of labor activities as given in the press and over the air in America but it is more difficult to glean the facts from reports of labor conditions abroad. Therefore a report from a reliable and well-informed labor sympathizer who has recently returned from Poland telling of conditions there is interesting.

Preceding the war Poland was one of the most backward nations in the world and was ruled with an iron hand by a few princes of the land aristocracy and the militarists. Almost half of the land was owned by six tenths of one per cent of the population and the average cash income of the Polish peasant was 2 cents a day. Labor union halls were raided by bands of terrorists. Meetings were broken up, unions were partly driven underground and badly crippled.

Leaders of cooperatives like labor leaders were persecuted. From 1943 until the Nazi invasion Poland had 40,000 political and labor leaders in prison.

Every sign of democratic forces working for the good of the common people was persecuted by the reactionary government.

These conditions were pretty well known but less is known of the change for the better which has taken place. In contrast with the labor terror under the prewar regime was the con-

vention recently held in Warsaw with 800 delegates representing more than 1,000,000 organized workers which was attended by the president, vice president, minister of the provincial government and the marshal of the armed forces who addressed the labor representatives as partners, bringing their greetings and assuring them that they recognized the importance and rights of the working people and would keep their welfare in mind in all their undertakings.

In 1930 there were only 450,000 organized workers in Poland scattered in 14 separate independent labor unions. Today with 10,000,000 fewer people in Poland since the war there are 1,100,000 organized workers in one union (The Alliance of Polish Workers).

While labor under the present government is consulted in all important issues affecting the workers there is no attempt by the Government to control the unions.

The huge estates of the lauded aristocracy have been broken up and the land divided among the peasants.

In 1939 the total attendance at adult night schools was 159,000. Today, through the efforts of the trade unions, the number has increased to 678,000.

A people's theater is developing and workers who could never attend a theater before can secure theater and concert tickets through their union at 30 per cent of the regular price.

The cooperative movement has grown tremendously with 10,000 Co-ops operating at present and with a membership of 2,500,000.

While these facts are heartening and point to a much happier future for Poland's workers the country is still in desperate need.

The assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency has saved the lives of thousands for which the Polish people are very grateful.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 672. Editor: There is FRONT ROYAL, VA. nothing much to write about, as the big work is finishing up and things are pretty slack at this time. We have a couple of fair size jobs coming up which should be about ready when this hits the print.

The thanks of the entire local goes out to the many locals and members who helped us put over the Rust engineering project here. It has been a good long job now going in its third year, but on its last legs.

We of 672 think the organization recently of the Virginia State Electrical Workers Association holds real promise for close cooperation and better understanding of problems common to all. It is realized that the amount of good that comes to this or any organization just about equals the effort put forth. So, Brothers, you of Virginia locals, if your local has not sent a representative to the association, see that it does. The next meeting will be held in Norfolk on the second Sunday in July. The association membership includes all I.B.E.W. locals of Virginia. The I.O. staff comes in for some back slapping in helping to organize this association—Brothers Freeman, Patrick, McConn, Adair and others. I believe the most of the credit must go to Adair and Patrick. While the orchids are being tossed, Brother John Russell of L. U. 80, I don't know how you sit with L. U. 80 but you are appreciated in these circles. We missed you March 17. The fine work of Brother Mitchell of 637 should not go unmentioned. It's a shame you don't get better cooperation in your own local. Just the same you are doing a splendid job. Keep up the good work. We were glad to see Big Steve Florey and Brother Adams but missed our pal, Wessie (no pot pie). Steve, I know you'll make good in your new office. We think we have elected a good set of officers. Brother Fisher of L. U. 637, as the secretary, the load is on your shoulders. A lot of confidence is placed in you. The fact is, the success of this organization depends on you. I know you will not let us down. Brother Wiley of 666 and our own Brother Hancock did quote a bit of the temporary work in getting this association started. Now that it is started, let's



The above picture was taken by Frank Cooney, a discharged veteran of World War II, with a camera he captured from a German soldier. Frank is a sub-foreman on the big breaker job in the Hazleton territory. The job is under Local B-686 jurisdiction, but the group includes men from the Reading, Wilkes-Barre and Shamokin locals. George Harron from Hazleton is general foreman and a right fine job he is doing.

Do you recognize any of these men? Contact H. A. Steibing, press secretary, at 213 East Broad Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, if you do. Let us hear from you.

have representation from all locals in the State at the next meeting in July at Norfolk.

The recent ruling of the C.P.A. will knock out of locals like ours. I hope there are not too many locals that are depending on industrial work entirely. We have realized for quite some time that we would have to come to house wiring. It's a difficult proposition to visualize yourself knob-busting when you have been working for a year or so on one job. Now that work is slowing down, men are going to be plentiful in this house-wiring period. Fellows, there is, as you know, a helluva lot of people who can wire a house (some sort of way) that are not in the Brotherhood. They are not electricians but this fact does not give us the work. We will have to go after this work and get it. We will have to sell the public on quality work and yes we will have to throw in some quantity also, for the day of the cost plus job is about over.

For the past few years it has been the attitude of some of our members and labor in general that the least amount of work that could be done (dodging the load was the common expression) was the proper thing to do. The "cost-plus" contractors made this condition; now the same contractors on a contract job are the first ones to put up a squawk. But they are the ones that are to suffer, for if you don't produce, out you go. So, fellows, the time-worn slogan that built this I.B.E.W. will have to be put back in use. A fair day's pay for a fair day's work. A fair day's work doesn't mean two days, neither could it be interpreted as a half day.

Brother Stanton, I read your article in the February issue of the JOURNAL and enjoyed the quips about some of the dear Brothers, and noticed you said Tom Clarey was pretty dirty from train smoke. Heck, man, that's his natural color. I always had a feeling that he was a lineman. That brings the name Stanton up. You are not the Smokey Stanton, or are you? I'm surprised that a good narrow back like Brother Zimmerman would associate with linemen. I like very much the 12 points you suggest for a union man. Brother, you did hit the nail on the head.

Best wishes to Jim English. Glad he is back. Was on the same job when he enlisted.

Also read with interest an article from 1183, Plymouth, N. C. Good work, boys. I can realize how proud you must be, for it's only a few years

back that you worked for half of what your scale is now. Glad to have seen some old friends of mine at the Durham meeting—Brothers Brown and Lucus. Old Sam can remember when. Brother Lovic, you mentioned Brother Fred Floyd's favorite pastime. Since when did anyone have to raise an occasion for Fred to get soused?

I see by the March issue that Brothers Gilbert and Marks are at it again throwing posies at each other. Brother Gilbert is my old friend. Is Dan Geary still eating sand crabs with you and Mike?

JACK GUILFORD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 677. Editor: I.B.E.W. CRISTOBAL, C. Z. news has been scarce from this locality.

where our climate conditions vary from very hard trade winds to a humidity choked, malarial climate, where we have Bushmasters and Coral snakes that are past masters in the art of camouflage, butterflies that travel generally in one direction, tarpon and sail fish that are waiting to be caught, sand flies that carry air-hammers, mosquitos that they say carry lanterns, sunburn that comes and goes with the wind, sun rises in the Pacific and sets in the Atlantic Ocean. That could be described as the most curiously international region, known as the crossroads of the world, but imprinted on most maps as the Canal Zone—located in Panama—but truthfully here is news. After some 35 years we have succeeded in, shall we say, persuading the International Office to send an International vice president to this district.

Brother William D. Walker, International vice president of the third district, recently made a week's inspection tour here and, fellows, he found out, in the balance of electricians, not only where the game is being played, what the score is but who has the ball. I am sure that each member of L. U. No. 677 will profit by his visit, though it was delayed almost four years, due to circumstances beyond his control.

And to one of our members just recently retired, breaking up another of our father and son combinations, as active members of this local, Jack Whidden and Mrs. Whidden, we wish you the best of luck.

Ralph Graham, Joe Lunetta, Chuck Sassara

and Johnny Whigam have returned from the service, and as each of them have said, "Gee! I'm glad I am back," may I say for this organization, "Gee! We are glad you are back and we are truly proud of you and your achievements while in the service," and that is for sure.

We have just won a war that we fought for freedom, but we wish to be free, and if we mean to preserve inviolate these inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending, there is only one answer. It can come about only through employer and employee agreements based on mutual understanding. Education and a sincere effort to cooperate are the only medium through which labor and management can as a unit actively prevent all present and future threats to our own American way of life, atomic bombs or no atomic bombs.

C. T. SWEARINGEN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 697, Editor: Our No. 1
GARY-HAMMOND, Twenty-five-Year Club
IND. of the I.B.E.W. held a**

business meeting Wednesday evening, March 20, for the purpose of enacting a few bylaws governing our club in a proper and legal manner. Plans for future social activities were also discussed.

Our club is going along nicely with our club members taking a lively interest in everything planned.

If any other I.B.E.W. locals have any similar clubs being organized we would like to hear from them—the object being an exchange of helpful ideas.

Thank you, Brother Bugnizet, for your letter of appreciation for correspondence sent in by ye humble scribes. Will say that any criticism of my letters will be appreciated and any ideas or suggestions from Brother members of L. U. 697 that will help me in sending in these monthly literary gems (?) will be gladly accepted and used.

Brother Chris Nischan's wife and son, Richard, were badly hurt in a bus and auto wreck. Mrs. Nischan sustained a broken shoulder and side injuries and Richard a broken right leg. Both have been hospitalized for several weeks.

Weddings: Miss Norma Jean Sweney, daughter of our former chairman, Merrill Sweney, and wife was united in marriage to Robert Hart, son of Brother Dick Hart and wife of Valparaiso.

Miss Viva Jeanne Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Davis, was married to Jerry Lannin, a junior member of the St. Louis "Browns" ball team.

Fred Keilman, Jr., and Miss Lucille Owen were married. Fred is the son of our Gary electrical inspector, Fred, Sr., and wife.

Congratulations to all of you young hopefuls and may all of your troubles in the coming years be "little ones."

Brother Duncan (Scotty) Russell and family are migrating to Glendale, California, where they expect to locate permanently.

We all wish them luck and happiness in their new venture.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 709, Editor: It has been
LIVERPOOL, N. S. some time since Local**

709 has appeared in the JOURNAL, but history repeats itself and here we are again.

The difficult and trying war years are passed and we are now trying to readjust ourselves to a peacetime economy again. This local had three members serving in the armed forces. Two have returned and are reemployed—S. Wills at the Mersey Paper Company and A. Wigglesworth at the plant for some time, later leaving to take over the job of town electrician for the town of Liverpool. One Brother has not as yet returned but is expected on the job any day.

Two of our Brothers, J. Kay and L. Bashow, active members, and one our vice president, have left the employ of the Mersey Paper Company and have started in business for themselves in Liverpool.

Our president, Joe Preville, has resigned and has returned to Three Rivers, Quebec, to take

up the trade there. Joe will be badly missed as he was an active member and liked by everybody. A reception was held in honor of Brother Preville. He was presented with a pen and pencil set as a farewell token by the boys. J. Kay gave a short talk on Joe's work as a union man and friend of everybody. The presentation was made by L. Bashow.

Mr. C. R. Dodge, superintendent of the Mersey Paper Company (electrical), was a visitor and spoke highly of Brother Preville, saying he would find it impossible to replace him as a workman. Mr. Jordan, assistant electrical superintendent, was also a visitor and gave a short talk on Brother Preville's abilities. Joe will be missed by the gang.

The local has settled down to a peacetime grind. New members are being taken in and old friends are leaving. We hope the new members prove as good as those whom the local is losing, in a local such as 709 where the members all work at the same plant. Even though we occasionally have our differences, we are, under it all, a Brotherhood of friends.

From the paper local down by the sea,
C. VAN BUSKIRK, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 728, FORT Editor: To start
LAUDERDALE, with, there has been
FLA. plenty of activity in**

South Florida the past 30 days in the form of conventions. We had a convention of the State Association of Electrical Workers; also a convention of the Florida Federation of Labor held in Miami—which you should know is a little suburb of Fort Lauderdale—and was that a hot five-day convention! Just one battle after another, but plenty of important business transacted. The meetings were held in the Bayfront Park Auditorium, and, believe me Brothers, they were long sessions. I only have one growl coming—they should put cushions on the chairs. Some of the husky guys that have something to sit on don't mind those hard seats, but what about us skinny guys? Well, after five days riding those hard chairs I had to eat my meals off the mantle piece for a solid week when I returned.

I am having more parrot troubles too. During the convention Red Head Sommerkamp, the business manager, and Pop Brown, the old war horse of Local 308, decided to come to my home to see Mike. Now, I always tried to teach Mike to be a little gentleman and not to use swear words. I told him I would take care of that end of the business. He took my advice until these two mentioned Brothers went into a huddle with him, and you should have heard the names that boy Mike called me next morning! I have another application for honorary membership in Local 728. Classification: dog; name: Bum; occupation: bouncer for Brown Electric Company. I am holding this application up until I find out if Bum has enough bones buried to dig up and make a down payment on his application.

Getting back to the Florida Federation of Labor Convention, it was hotter than a fire cracker. Everything was argued at great length from attorney bills to the rotten 5th amendment that Attorney General Tom Watson is trying to shove down our neck. So far it is still in litigation and costing plenty. Tom Watson claimed he was going to put a flock of business agents in jail for negotiating closed-shop agreements with our contractors. Well, so far, he hasn't put a single one in the jug, for, regardless of his title, he doesn't know where he stands, and is not getting his neck out. He realizes that he will be whipped in the end and is marking time, and I think I am safe in saying that if the unions will take some interest in the coming elections, convince the non-union element that they were duped into voting for the fifth amendment and have them vote for men for the legislature who are friends of organized labor, we can knock this bill in the head in the next session of the legislature, but it will take plenty of hard work on our part.

Local 349 played host to the electricians on this convention and when that local plays host, they play host. And any delegate from the I.B.E.W. or delegate from the other crafts who

was not royally entertained by Local 349, after we got out of long sessions, just did not know his way around. Local 349 held one banquet for Electrical Workers and their friends that should go down in history. I never saw so many fine roasted turkeys and trimmings in my life. I never knew the electricians had so many friends, and will venture to say that there were more folks at that banquet than we have electricians in one-half of Florida. Congratulations, L. U. 349, for doing a heck of a good job. You took care of them all regardless of expenses.

Business Manager Bill Johnson, President Fred Henning and Assistant Business Manager Click were busy guys during that week. The way they handled affairs was really expert. Assistant Business Manager Click and his twin running mate, Leo Piper, were in charge of refreshments in the hotel for us bums of the I.B.E.W.—that was another job well done. You know I had a little bill I was trying to collect on Johnnie Click for cleaning purposes when he gave me a beer bath at one of their parties. We made a satisfactory compromise on that bill and it was wiped off the book, but I am going to watch that guy at the next party.

I had the pleasure of meeting a lady that I have known for three years through correspondence and telephone conversations but never met personally. Well, I met the lady at this convention, and she lived up to the fine record I had from labor leaders in the Miami district, and then some. Her name is Madeline Forester. She is business manager and financial secretary of Local 1360—R.B.T. Local, Miami, Fla., and talk about a live wire, she is just that. I have served over 16 years as a business manager of Electrical Workers locals and I should know business agents, but will say that a lot of male business agents lack the fighting spirit, integrity and salesmanship that this lady possesses. I actually believe that Mrs. Forester would sell a cake of ice to an Eskimo, and we all know the business manager must sell his organization to the contractors. This lady Forester is one of the best *politicians* I ever met that wore skirts, and if ever I run for dog catcher, door tender or some other like important office, the first thing I intend to do is try to induct Madeline Forester as my campaign manager.

The Miami Central Labor Union also played host to the delegates of this convention. They held the second banquet under the very capable management of their president, Roy Singer. We had turkey with all the trimmings and excellent table service, good music and some big shot speakers. But what I would have relished most, if Red Sommerkamp and Pop Brown would have laid off me for at least a few minutes, was that my old pardner in crime whom I worked with and attended plenty conventions with from 1925 on up, landed right next to me at the next table. It was my friend, George Bowes, and wife. Mrs. Bowes goes along to all parties with George so in case he can't distinguish between green and red traffic lights she can steer him through. Well, George had a bottle that I think was a cross between Sloans liniment and alcohol rub. After I got two slugs of that concoction I had a desire to go out and pick a fight with a cop.

My young friend, Tom Byers, recording secretary and treasurer for many years for Local 728, was my running mate as delegate to this convention, and he surely put in a full week. I think he will need some tires soon for he surely worked his car. When Tom is available I try to have the local send him with me to all conventions, and he doesn't like it one bit. At least he says he doesn't. But I have noticed he is always one of the gang in anything that comes up.

I received a personal letter from my young friend, Bachie. It seems that he reads the JOURNAL for he noticed my last article in the publication—and, Brothers, he called me names I wouldn't call a mule. That boy is getting younger all the time. Formerly, he claimed he was three years younger than I am; in this letter he claims he is seven years younger. Gosh, how time flies for some of us, and stands still for others. Among other things I always liked about Bachie is you can always get an argument out of him.

For the past 20 years the electricians have tried to put one of our men in as president of the Florida Federation of Labor, but we always got whipped by a Carpenter or Plumber or what have you. When we landed in Miami this time and announced in a loud voice that we intended to put an electrician in as president, they gave us the old raspberry by saying the wire jerkers were always divided and never stuck together. Well, this is one time they went down the line 100 per cent and the result was that Jimmie Harper, the business manager of Local No. 323, West Palm Beach, was elected president; Brother Cooper, the business manager of Local 624, Panama City, was elected vice president of the first district. He had a very efficient campaign manager in the person of Brother Stewart. That boy can really go to town. And to make it a perfect day, Local No. 308, St. Petersburg, Florida (wherever that is) stepped out and secured the convention for that city next year, so the Electricians didn't do so bad.

I am going to chop now and hit the hay, for I am seven jumps behind in my sleep.

JUST PLAIN J. H. G., P. S.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Even though it's "been a long time" since we sent in any

news, this will be just a reminder that we are all still on the job, and hereafter will try to give you monthly happenings from us.

With the war ending, we lost a few members by their going back to their home states, but with the returning veterans we are gaining new membership and still have our nice organization. We also have had a few members to retire with cards for over 20 years' service, and in the next issue I'll see if I can't get the list of them for publication in the JOURNAL.

It has been customary for a long time at our Norfolk meetings to hold a dance at the close of the meeting at the Pythian Castle. Those attending the dance can vouch that these dances are looked forward to by members of L. U. No. 734 as the most enjoyable evening of the month. At our last Norfolk meeting, held on April 5, we had as our special guest Mr. Harry Howard, retired master electrician. Mr. Howard has been a union member for many years. He came to the Navy Yard as an electrician, working up to the position of master which is the greatest ambition of any worker. He was named at the meeting as the "biggest little man" the fellows ever worked with, always cooperative and was known to be an all around "regular guy." This night will be remembered by all of us as "Harry Howard" night. The members of L. U. No. 734 presented him with a nice leather bag. After the presentation, he gave a most interesting talk, which we all enjoyed. "Good luck," Mr. Howard, from all of us.

All members are urged to attend the meetings and express their desires and opinions.

ROBERT G. BROOKS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor: There's been quite a change in our local during the time

I have been away in service. At one time I used to know all the Brothers by name, but now the membership has almost tripled. There is always a reason for everything and the answer to this one is our business manager, Johnny Raymond, whose live-wire actions and downright hard work have brought this result. Many members have the opinion that he is the best business manager we have had in many years and I am inclined to agree with this viewpoint.

After negotiating with our contractors since last July and making a minimum of headway towards having our agreement signed, a vote was taken "to refrain from work" until our difficulties had been agreed upon. The vote was unanimous and within two weeks our agreement was signed along with a 6-cents-per-hour raise (subject to the approval of the War Labor Board).

Brother Lou Hogge is back with us again working with the tools after completing his position as instructor in the recent apprenticeship classes held at the "W. D. Lowe Vocational

School." We hear you did a grand job, Lou. Congratulations!

I saw Brother William Anderson scouting around recently to see if there was any possibility of positioning any of his better students to get a start into the trade through the different shops in the city.

A few words of praise should be given to Brother Jack Moore, who has given a lot of time and effort in conducting the examinations for new members. This is a very important factor in keeping the calibre of men in our local at a high standard, a job which is often not even thought of by the members.

I got quite a kick out of those two euchre experts, Brothers A. Sora and Ken Dodge, during our recent holiday. They are really in a class by themselves, no competition.

Business Manager Johnny Raymond, among his many problems, has another one coming in the near future, that of having enough good mechanics for the building rush this year. He asked me to put a few lines in the JOURNAL to the effect that any man with a five-year card or over who is interested in working in this district, contact him by mail for further details. Working conditions are good, 40-hour week with double-time for all overtime, the hourly rate being \$1.32 (subject to the approval of the War Labor Board). The address is J. Raymond, business manager, 25 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.

H. G. ZIMMERMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN.

Editor: I would like to address this to our 150 or more members

who are working for TVA and other places at a distance that prohibits them from attending meetings. I guess all you Brothers think you have a poor press secretary and to that I will admit, but I also work for TVA and I am very busy and a poor writer to boot.

Don't know much about the economic affairs of our country or much about the new labor laws or the directives, but I do know that our business managers and our International officers have done a wonderful job for the employees on TVA, and I do know that our own Business Manager Barham has done a wonderful job here at home, for through his efforts and the co-operation of the members, he has secured some good wage increases. He had rough going, however, with the Gibson County Electric Membership Corporation here in this jurisdiction, one of the biggest membership corporations in the United States. The NLRB just held an election on February 20, and the election was lost with seven voting "yes," and thirteen voting "no." It was probably because of some mistakes on his part, but I am of the opinion that it was more because of lack of cooperation of the members on the job.

We can't expect our local officers, business managers and the I. O. representatives who try to do anything, to be perfect, so when they make an honest mistake instead of we, the rank and file of membership, while over a mug of beer, or around wire houses on rainy days, or on street corners, rolling it around on our tongues as sweet morsels, we should pat him on the back and say "Go ahead, Brother, we are behind you," and give him more cooperation and less condemnation. Of course, outside of being business manager and financial secretary of the local union, attending all regular and executive board meetings and patrolling the jurisdiction of about 14 counties and dealing with about eight different employers, and now and then running into some hostile non-union employers, and being financial secretary and treasurer of the Jackson Trades and Labor Council, and financial secretary and treasurer of the Jackson Building Trades and attending all of their regular and executive board meetings, a business manager doesn't have anything to do.

Another thing, Brothers, this is election year. On June 7, we will nominate, and June 21, we will elect our officers for the next two years, and it is our privilege and duty to make a special effort to be present especially on the election

night if for no other meeting in the next two years. You will have to be present to vote because I understand there will be no absentee ballots mailed out.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 904, TALLASSEE, ALA.

Editor: Since last print many things have happened to us. We have been visited by an unusually large flock of candidates. Platforms of every type are floating around. It may be a sign of the times that the platforms concerning labor are not showing that clause "but I will defend the sacred right of every man to not," etc.

Also since having appeared in print our fellow member, Brother R. R. Wade, has been elected president of the State Federation of Labor. It is a toss-up as to whether he should be congratulated or sympathized with. Brother Wade is a fighter and will go places if we give him the proper backing, and, Brothers, you may believe me when I say that there is a man-sized job awaiting him here. It has been many years since we have had a man in office in Alabama who was a genuine liberal. It seems that he has to be a wearer of the purple to even qualify for office. The South has become the very seat and source of the rankest reactionism. Perhaps if given the right kind of backing that might be changed. Certainly it will not be changed if we follow as we have in the past (and we now are) the practice of not letting the country at large know where organized labor stands. To get our friends in office we have got to begin to throw our weight around. We've got to endorse, condemn, pay money into, and in general let the world know that we don't intend to sleep forever. Under the former practices followed by the state federation the membership has not known who our friends were. No records have been kept as to where politicians have stood before, and thus we have had exactly as much strength as if we were not organized at all. I understand that it was only with difficulty that the state federation was restrained from taking some positive steps this time. Brother Wade has a great opportunity.

Another event of union importance is the closing of wage negotiations in process since last March. In general the conferences were dull affairs and we closed by accepting the standard wage pattern. The only hitch was in a five-dollar raise negotiated before V-J Day but actually put in effect after Japan had surrendered. Yes, we didn't get it.

DOYLE McRAE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor: Now that the C. I. O. General Motors strike is history, Local

No. 948 is doing business in a big way. We have jobs going at the Buick, A. C. Spark Plug, Fisher Body, the old Chevrolet plant, and we are building a complete new Chevrolet plant outside the city limits.

If the work day is kept down to an eight-hour day as it should be, we of Flint will have work for quite a while. I am halted between two opinions, I don't know if some of the members of organized labor are suffering from softening of the brain, or if they are just plain greedy. Organized labor fought for years for an eight-hour day to help create more jobs, also to have time for a little play along with our work. There seems to be a crop of egotistical union men coming along that are trying to turn back the hands of time by squawking for a 10 or 12-hour day. Don't think for a minute that capital is not aware of this stupidity on our part. If the present trend of stupidity is not curtailed we are headed for a surprising kick-back. Remember, fellows, "It's just a short step from joy to misery." We do not need more hours, what we do need and should have is less hours with more pay. Wake up, gentlemen, and sweep the cobwebs from your brain.

"We like to hear the the truth from folks,

But not with too much candor,

Because it is very apt

To sort of raise our dander."

A few nights ago I was talking to a steward on one of our jobs. He was saying since the war that a large number of the traveling Brothers seem to think all that is necessary for them to hold a job is to have a paid-up card. Nothing is further from the truth, that is, if we hope to work on these same jobs in the future as a member of the I.B.E.W. The work in the factories of Flint is the bread and butter of Local No. 948, and it is our duty to see that our own future is secure. There are no "ifs" nor "ands" about it, we are absolutely dependent on the shops for our living. We would be very foolish to allow outsiders to jeopardize our jobs. We have to live here with these people, our homes and families are here. Suppose we look out for the welfare of Local No. 948 just as every good union man should look for the future good of his own local.

There are thousands of card-carrying guys who will rare up on their hind legs and loudly proclaim, "I've got my RIGHTS as a union man," but there are darn few that consider the most important obligation, "I've got my DUTIES as a union man." Think it over, Brothers!

I am about to discuss a subject that was brought to my attention by some of the Brothers of one of our sister locals here in Michigan. International and local union officers are accustomed to abuse and criticism by Westbrook Pegler and the rest of the professional union-hating parasites. It's Pegler's job to peddle poison, and apparently it is one job he likes, but it isn't pleasant for a union official, to have rank and file members of his union criticize him. Most business managers and other officers in the local and national labor movement are in it, first because they believe in it, and feel that it gives them an opportunity to do something worthwhile for their fellowmen; and second, because their associates in the union have recognized their talents and integrity, and have entrusted them with duties and responsibilities in the interest of the membership. The same members who raise them to office can oust them if they prove unfaithful to their trust or incapable of discharging their duties wisely. There is no vested interest in a union job. Neither is there dictatorship or regimentation. Those are the very things we fought for in World War II, remember? All that I have said above leads up to this: The business manager of this particular local has endowed himself with the power to keep the members of his local from going to work in the jurisdiction of another local without a clearance from his home local. Organized labor was founded on democratic principles. I would call the above mentioned anything but democratic, it stinks to high heaven. No man has a right to that kind of authority over his fellowmen. It is dangerous, and don't tell me that there are not some people who would not hesitate to exercise their authority to the fullest extent. In every local there is some one in the business manager's proverbial doghouse, therefore, no business manager should have a club of this kind to hold over the members of his union.

I have one morsel I would like to leave with you hoping it will be food for thought: "Coming together at meetings is good business, keeping together is progress, thinking together is unity, and working together is success." Brothers of No. 948, suppose we make a resolution to work together from this day on into the future, "One for all and all for one."

JAMES J. DUNCAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: At our April meeting, the discussion was primarily concerned with the formation of our new contract which is due to go into effect August 1.

A pamphlet containing suggestions for handling grievances was distributed to the stewards for their information and guidance.

Brother John Lyons was recently appointed to the executive board to fill a vacancy.

The job specifications are now in the custody of the chief stewards. Group meetings will be called in the near future to discuss and analyze their accuracy as to factual data.

A new 107,000-kilowatt unit is under construction at Calumet Station which will be placed in service early in 1947.

It is pleasant to report that 92 per cent of our employees who were in military service have returned to duty.

The I.B.E.W. will hold its convention the first week of September in San Francisco. As this is the first time our delegates will attend a convention, we are anxiously looking forward to the introduction of some new ideas of labor that will be beneficial and enlightening to all our members.

Brother Johnson informed us that he would not be a candidate for reelection for president. He has been fortunate to have won a scholarship in engineering. We sincerely regret his decision and wish him the best of luck in his new endeavor.

An inspiring letter was mailed to the members by our International president, enclosing a union button, and he stated "Every member, steward or officer who is back of this union is requested to wear this button, *without fail*, until July 1, 1946, in order that the free riders will be impressed by our numbers and recognize the shameful position they are in." Incidentally, 32 new applications for membership were received and acted upon favorably. The majority were from ex-service men.

As a reminder, the initiation fee is \$10, with the exception of ex-service men, who can join within four months after their return to work. Nominations for officers will be held at our meeting of June 14, followed by their election on June 28.

We, as members of the I.B.E.W., consider it a privilege to be associated with this great organization. The advantages of collective bargaining relations between management and labor are an asset toward improving our wages, hours and working conditions. The ultimate goal should be an effective working agreement, with no loss of time, for all of us have a responsibility looking forward to the prosperity of this good old U. S. A.

Send your news items to me at 120 Service Building. See you next month.

W. H. MCINTYRE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Here I am again, on the ball, with news and better news. As the situation adjusts itself to a satisfactory solution for a few, the majority are far from being contented, as contentment goes. Things have been happening right down the line since my last report, and we are gaining more knowledge of procedures in dealing with management and labor.

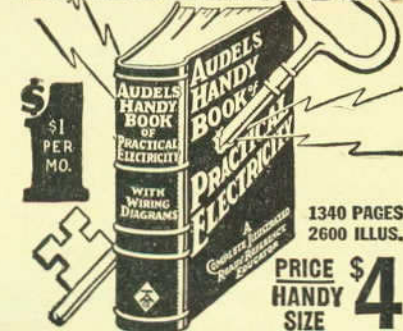
Some of our Brothers are of the opinion that we should write and write every week. I explained to them that our WORKER is a monthly edition and we must wait a month or more for our copy. Gosh, patience is a wonderful thing if we all could cultivate the habit. Our meetings have been very interesting lately, with more attendance, due perhaps to the fact that our first nominations and election of officers will be held this June, 1946, by the time we are all reading this letter. We hope all Brothers in good standing take notice and help shape the future of our beloved Local Union No. B-1383, as we have a great deal of good material amongst us. So come on, fellows, there is enough room on that wheel for more shoulders, and together we all go places.

At our executive board meeting held recently, we had quite a few problems confronting us. Somehow, everything seemed to work out satisfactorily for all concerned. Our slate is clean now for the time being. Of course, every day brings new developments, therefore we are on the alert.

Now for the *Flashy Flashes*. Brothers, it has really arrived and no kidding. This time it is no "scuttlebutt." Our long-belated increase in wages went into effect on April 22, 1946, and on Friday, May 3, 1946, we will have it in our hands to hold and caress until we get home from work with our God-sent extra few dollars.

Local Union No. B-1383 goes on record as conveying our heartfelt appreciation and vote of thanks to Senator Tydings, Hon. Lansdale Sasser, Secretary of the Treasury Vinson and all others who were interested in our dire need.

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The 18 cents per hour affects all the workers (per diem) in all shops in the yard. The aftermath of a good thing sometimes alters the course in a different direction, so let's hope the 18-cents-per-hour increase will not cause a great lay-off, as has been hinted in a large local evening newspaper recently.

It has been noted lately that the yard is becoming more and more organization conscious. The pipe show now has an A. F. of L. local union. Let's hope more shops will take note and do likewise before summer sets in.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT

(Continued from page 216)

Leonard Smith, press secretary of L. U. No. 58, Detroit, had this to say about the tournament:

"Something new and exciting has been added to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The President Ed J. Brown Silver Bowling Trophy has now become the *piece-de-resistance* for more than 100 covetous teams in the Middle West which are already planning to invade Detroit in the spring of 1947.

Mighty oaks come from little acorns; and there are those who now can see nationwide play-offs in each vice-presidential district, with the final tilt for the cup in Washington, D. C. In our ambitious contemplations for the tournaments to come, we must not forget the boys of Milwaukee and St. Louis who nurtured this fine exhibition which will undoubtedly blossom into a mighty vehicle for good sportsmanship.

On behalf of Detroit's two teams which attended the Milwaukee tourney, let it be said that our boys were vociferously unanimous



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handsome
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brown or black
35 cents

in their praise of Local 494's administration of the congress, and the inherent hospitality of the city in general. The bowling ability of the St. Louis aggregation was outmatched only by their own gesture of good will in relinquishing the 1947 meeting to Detroit. Detroit will, I am sure, respond with everything it has to merit that fine vote of confidence."

WAY OUT ON ATOM BOMB

(Continued from page 205)

The board goes on to point out that:

"Because the constituent raw materials of atomic energy can be limited to uranium and thorium, the control problem is further narrowed by the geological conditions under which uranium and thorium are found, and the fact that at present those elements have only a restricted commercial significance. Although they are distributed with relative abundance throughout the world, and although it is clear that many sources beyond the known supplies will be discovered, it is apparently the view of the authorities that these elements occur in high concentrations only under very special geologic conditions. This would seem to mean that the areas which need to be surveyed, to which access must be had, and which would ultimately have to be brought under control, are relatively limited."

The problem of control, the report says, must leave scientists free to develop the constructive aspects of atomic energy, and the board has provided for this largely by permitting certain types of activity like scientific research for medicine. They reached these conclusions:

"(a) That only if the dangerous aspects of atomic energy are taken out of national hands and placed in international hands is there any reasonable prospect of devising safeguards against the use of atomic energy for bombs, and (b) only if the international agency was engaged in development and operation could it possibly discharge adequately its functions as a safeguarder of the world's future."

"Such a development also seems essential in terms of attracting to the international agency the kind of scientists and technicians that this problem requires, recognizing that a mere policing, inspecting, or suppressing function would neither attract nor hold them."

The board recommends the setting up of an Atomic Development Authority under the United Nations. The board believes "if the Atomic Development Authority is the only agency which may lawfully operate in the raw material field, then any visible operation by others will constitute a danger signal."

The board goes on to point out "the authority will be aided in the detection of illegal operations by the fact that it is not the motive but the operation which is illegal. Any national or private effort to mine uranium will be illegal; any such stockpiling of thorium will be illegal; the building of any primary reactor or separation plant will be illegal. This circumstance is of very great importance for the following reason: It is true that a thoroughgoing inspection of all phases of the industry of a nation will in general be an unbearable burden; it is true that a calculated attempt at evasion may, by camouflage or by geographical location, make the specific detection of an illegal operation very much more difficult. But the total effort needed to carry through from the mine to the bomb, a surreptitious program of atomic armament on a scale sufficient to make it a threat or to make it a temptation to evasion is so vast, and the number of separate difficult undertakings so great and the special character of many of these undertakings so hard to conceal, that the fact of this effort should be impossible to hide. The fact that it is the existence of the effort rather than a specific purpose or motive or plan which constitutes an evasion and an unmistakable danger signal is to our minds one of the great advantages of the proposals we have outlined."

Pressing for the adoption of their plan, the board gives this final word:

"When fully in operation the plan herein proposed can provide a great measure of security against surprise attack. It can do much more than that. It can create deterrents to the initiation of schemes of aggression, and it can establish patterns of co-operation among nations, the extension of which may even contribute to the solution of the problem of war itself. When the plan is in full operation there will no longer be secrets about atomic energy. We believe that this is the firmest basis of security; for in the long term there can be no international control and no international cooperation which does not presuppose an international community of knowledge."

Mr. Lilienthal, chairman of the board, is well known in the labor field. He brought to the labor relations at the Tennessee Valley Authority the same cool intelligence and the same fine spirit of cooperation that he brought to the work of this commission.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 221)

selfish. We are getting more food than any other people in the world but we haven't been at all generous in sharing it with those who are desperately hungry—some of them about to starve. Wheat is being kept on the farms; wheat is being held by the mills; flour is being stored by the bakers—taking advantage of every moment's delay in the issuance of necessary Government orders to set aside wheat for export to feed the hungry—something that should have been done long ago.

"The American people—the great bulk of the folks like you and me—are insistent on keeping millions of people from dying of hunger. They are on the job. They are humanity's guardians. They are going to watch the farmer, the miller, the baker and the restaurateur. There is no place in our midst for the 'belly American.'"

We have already stated what President Truman has said. Our leaders have pointed

the way. Of course they are only human but that brings us back to our starting point—Jesus said, "Feed the hungry." Please, let's do it today!

Where are our auxiliaries? Let us hear from you!

INTERNATIONAL CARTELS

(Continued from page 207)

the matter over informally with other labor leaders from other countries. Workers have never been consulted about membership in any international cartel, and, if the facts were laid before them, would probably resent such membership. Moreover, it is likely that cartels arise in those industries where unions are not universally strong or have no close international federation. This would certainly be true for the electric-lamp industry when it was organized, steel when it was organized, and possibly sugar, rubber, nitrogen, aluminum, magnesium, munitions, chemical and dye. So it might be that a condition for the formation of cartels would be a non-democratic set-up in the industries belonging to an international cartel in the respective countries.

There is irony, too, in the situation that labor unions on an international scale have held to international ideals of cooperation for nearly a century, but it is left to the respective businesses of the world to actually achieve a close-knit organization for cooperation. It would seem, ironically enough, that it is easier to secure cooperation with profits as a motive than it is with international good will as a motive.

A WORKER SPEAKS

(Continued from page 208)

so highly necessary, if we are to raise the 'American way of Life' to even higher levels of living at a time when this is so urgently required both here in America and around the world."

Mr. Preston wrote Mr. Crow in reply, as follows:

"I cannot agree that my indictments of managerial shortcomings are restricted to the few. The illustrations I gave voice to are actual incidents encountered in both large and small industrial plants. One in particular—artificially inflated factory overhead costs—being an illustration from the largest plant of its kind in the world. I checked on the same factory only a few weeks ago and found the practice still prevalent."

"The illustrations used were necessarily, because of the time element, limited to those highlights of my experience which would be the most telling and impressive. Apparently this proved to be the case and I am sure that upon a little closer study of the points I raised the employers and representatives of management who so courteously received my presentation will perhaps feel a little more kindly toward the problems of the worker."

"I am sure you will agree that factual discussions would be farcical and entirely without value if they consisted merely of platitudes, back-slapping and fishing for compliments."

UNIONS DEVELOP TRAINING

(Continued from page 210)

boards, the Education Committee has arranged the showing of educational motion pictures on electrical subjects, and has conducted one tour through an electric furnace steel plant in Seattle. More pictures and tours are planned to further increase the general knowledge of City Light employees.

Appreciation of the activities of the Education Committee was recently expressed by a warm letter of congratulation and thanks from Superintendent Hoffman.—Reprinted from "Public Power."

IN MEMORIAM

Edward F. Kloter, New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association

Initiated February 7, 1900

Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst our former vice president and Brother, Edward F. Kloter; and

Whereas in his passing we have lost a true and faithful Brother, and his family a loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association offer his bereaved family their deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be published in our official Journal.

S. J. CRISTIANO,
Secretary

Alfred Bodamer, L. U. No. 1

Initiated May 12, 1916

Ike P. Leppner, L. U. No. 1

Initiated August 20, 1907

W. D. McSorley, L. U. No. 1

Initiated April 20, 1900

Paul Mutzu, L. U. No. 1

Initiated April 7, 1939

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local No. 1, record the passing of our worthy Brothers and whereas in the passing of these Brothers L. U. No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who know them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families who mourn their loss in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy written into the minutes of our local and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEO J. HENNESSEY,
JOHN MEINERT,
JOE M. LYNG,

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

Israel J. Woodard, L. U. No. 3

Initiated April 6, 1921

The chairman informed the meeting of the death, on January 28, of Israel J. Woodard, former vocational director of our organization, a loyal member and trade unionist for many years. Upon motion the following resolution was adopted by formal action, with members standing in silent tribute to their departed Brother member.

Resolved, That the officers and members of the I.B.E.W. Local Union No. 3, in regular meeting assembled, on the 14th day of February, 1946, hereby express their profound sorrow at the death, on the 28th day of January, 1946, of Brother Israel J. Woodard;

In his death, the electrical trade movement has sustained the loss of a dear friend and associate. We honor his memory for his high principles and sterling character, and for his faithful service to our organization; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting of the membership and that copies thereof be transmitted to the late Brother Woodard's family, to the "Electrical Union World" and to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

JOHN J. KAPP,
New York, N. Y. Secretary

Milford C. Vensel, L. U. No. 10

Initiated August 25, 1942

With sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 10, Butler, Pennsylvania, record the death of our Brother, Milford C. Vensel, who died March 26, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, and a copy to be placed in the minutes of L. U. No. 10, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES KLEE,
Butler, Pa. Financial Secretary

George A. Kling, L. U. No. 11

Initiated March 26, 1909, in L. U. No. 485

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-11, record the passing of our former Brother, George A. Kling; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

R. J. SCHWEIKERT,
H. E. BOURNIQUE,
R. L. HALI,

Burbank, Calif. Committee

Elmer Gecking, L. U. No. 39

Initiated July 30, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Elmer Gecking; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

FRANCIS CAMPBELL,
H. C. BASSETT,
L. D. MOORE,

Cleveland, Ohio. Committee

Elwood R. Kinzer, L. U. No. 39

Initiated September 23, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. B-39, record the death of Brother Elwood R. Kinzer, who was killed in the service of his country in the Pacific Theatre of War; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

ED. KINZER,
J. T. DEVINE,
H. DEY,

Cleveland, Ohio. Committee

Charles Fink, L. U. No. 41

Initiated April 8, 1924

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-41, record the passing of our Brother, Charles Fink; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Fink; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JAMES H. EGGLESTON,
WILLIAM P. FISHER,
CLEMENT MARTENA,

Buffalo, N. Y. Committee

George M. Early, L. U. No. 46

Initiated September 14, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we must record the passing of one of our members, Brother George M. Early.

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local 46, a copy be

sent to his family and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

M. A. MOSKOWITZ,
GEORGE OLIVER,
HANS SCHECHERT,
E. C. DANIELSON,
M. S. HORNBECK,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

Thomas U. Berrey, L. U. No. 51

Initiated February 7, 1944

James C. Rounds, L. U. No. 51

Initiated January 30, 1937

With sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 51, record the passing of our Brothers, Thomas U. Berrey and James C. Rounds; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That we in meeting pay tribute to their memory by standing in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

CHARLES MILLER,

Springfield, Ill. Press Secretary

Thomas J. Farrell, L. U. No. 52

Initiated October 11, 1916

Edward F. Kloter, L. U. No. 52

Initiated February 7, 1900

It is with keen regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 52, I.B.E.W., record the passing of Brothers Edward F. Kloter and Thomas J. Farrell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

LOUIS VEHLING,

Newark, N. J. Recording Secretary

John Donovan, L. U. No. 65

Initiated December 14, 1923

Charles Hesselschardt, L. U. No. 65

Initiated November 19, 1926

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our friend and Brother, John Donovan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother John Donovan we have lost an able leader, a kindly man and a dear friend, who will ever be remembered as a true friend and honest worker, in the interests of the membership of our local, always finding time to aid and assist any worthy cause to better the lot of the working man; and

Whereas in appreciation of the service which Brother John Donovan rendered to our organization and in recognition of our association with him; and

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 65, I.B.E.W., pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Charles Hesselschardt; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to the memory of Brother Donovan and Brother Hesselschardt; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their bereaved families, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

L. J. GRIBBLE,
D. H. MURPHY,
JOHN GRIFFITH,
B. MORRISSEY,
A. P. COOMBS,
JOE STROM,

Butte, Mont. Committee

James B. Whitley, L. U. No. 66

Initiated May 4, 1939

Everett William Sprain, L. U. No. 66

Initiated February 7, 1946

Whereas Brother James B. Whitley, while serving in the Pacific Area, was reported missing in March, 1942, and his bereaved parents were notified on February 1, 1946, that this true and loyal Brother was considered officially dead; and

Whereas Brother Whitley, when a civilian, upheld the ideals of organized labor, and as a warrior died in defense of his country; and

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, members of L. U. No. B-66, record the passing of another Brother, Everett William Sprain, on February 23, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our deceased Brothers, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30

days, and that the members stand at attention for 60 seconds in memory of our deceased Brothers.

W. C. BLATTNER,
A. M. COOK,
R. I. McDONALD,
A. J. BANNON,
J. C. EPPERSON,
A. J. SIMS,

Houston, Texas

Committee

Malvin J. Turner, L. U. No. 69

Initiated November 12, 1945

It is with much sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-69, are called upon to record the passing of our friend and Brother, Malvin J. Turner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be sent to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE FAZAKERLEY,
W. R. BEARD,
A. J. REEVES,

Dallas, Texas

Committee

H. C. Seigfried, L. U. No. 77

Initiated November 5, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-77, record the passing of our Brother, Herbert C. Seigfried; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

ED FISHER,
BERT HANSTEAD,
HOWARD CRATSENBERG,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

August Zastrow, L. U. No. 110

Initiated April 17, 1936

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-110, I.B.E.W., record the death, March 18, 1946, of our departed friend and Brother, August Zastrow.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

LAWRENCE DUFFY,
GEORGE DEMPSEY,
JOHN HOY,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

Roy M. Boyer, L. U. No. 143

Initiated August 20, 1934

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local No. 143, record the untimely death of our Brother, Roy M. Boyer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local 143, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

A. H. MORROW,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Recording Secretary

James Byron Bradley, L. U. No. 156

Initiated November 15, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-156, record the passing of our Brother, James Byron Bradley, on February 12, 1946.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

Fort Worth, Texas

COMMITTEE

John W. Geilert, L. U. No. 166

Reinitiated October 6, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 166, record the passing of our Brother, John W. Geilert; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay tribute to his memory and express our sincere sympathy to his family; so be it

Resolved, That we in body assembled, stand in silent meditation in tribute to his memory and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. C. SMITH,
F. W. QUACKENBUSH,

Schenectady, N. Y.

Committee

C. R. Coyne, L. U. No. 191

Initiated December 20, 1943

Arthur Taylor, L. U. No. 191

Initiated August 16, 1943

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. R. (Cy) Coyne, who died on March 1, 1946, and Brother Arthur Taylor, on March 24, 1946; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers Local 191 lost loyal members; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to their families and a copy be published in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to their memory.

W. S. GALLANT,
ROBERT GEDDIS, SR.,
HOWARD CHASE,

Everett, Wash.

Committee

Grover C. Hayhurst, L. U. No. 246

Initiated October 25, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. B-246 record the passing of Brother Grover C. Hayhurst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

J. B. DUNN,
JOHN DICK,
L. L. EVERLY,

Steubenville, Ohio

Committee

George Parteni, L. U. No. 328

Initiated November 5, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-328, regret the sudden death of our Brother, George Parteni.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be recorded on our minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

J. R. WEIGELT,
E. SHAMPINE,
J. G. MALONEY,

Oswego, N. Y.

Committee

Edward Holden, L. U. No. 353

Initiated March 30, 1917

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 353, record the passing of Brother Edward Holden; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

CECIL M. SHAW,

Toronto, Ont.

Business Manager

C. A. Houser, L. U. No. 357

Initiated May 15, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-357, record the passing of our Brother, C. A. Houser; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

LEON R. ELKINS,
LEX SHIELDS,
ED SAFFORD,

Las Vegas, Nev.

Committee

Robert F. Coke, L. U. No. 369

Initiated February 27, 1933

Carl Marples, L. U. No. 369

Initiated March 4, 1944

Leo Wright, L. U. No. 369

Initiated July 8, 1943

It is with the deepest regret that the membership of Local Union No. 369, I.B.E.W., records the death of our Brothers, Robert F. Coke, Carl Marples and Leo Wright; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our most sincere sympathy for the loss of our loyal and respected members; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

CHAS. R. MEIMAN,
M. P. SIMMS,
EDW. W. LEWIS,
B. E. HAYMAKER,
L. W. KAELEN,

Louisville, Ky.

Committee

R. J. Wilcox, L. U. No. 465

Initiated April 13, 1910, in L. U. No. 609

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, R. J. Wilcox; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

GEO. P. DAIGLE,
EDWARD ELFERS,
H. J. LEGGETT,

San Diego, Calif.

Committee

Roman P. Eckstein, L. U. No. 683

Initiated September 15, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roman P. Eckstein; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Eckstein, Local Union No. 683 lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. Z. LARISON,
FRANK O. CHRISTEL,
WILLIAM McDONOUGH,

Columbus, Ohio

Committee

Howard Dale Ealy, L. U. No. 688

Initiated November 21, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother H. Dale Ealy.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

R. W. BRADRICK,

Mansfield, Ohio

President Telephone Division

Revie C. Knight, L. U. No. 702

Reinitiated March 6, 1942

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702 of the I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brother, Revie C. Knight, who passed away March 13, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I.B.E.W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

N. G. EUBANKS,
HAL OBEMARK,
NEAL CAMPBELL, SR.,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Committee

Otto Steffin, L. U. No. 794

Initiated November 17, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-794, record the passing of our Brother, Otto Steffin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. S. McLARON,

Chicago, Ill.

Secretary

J. Lee Brandt, Jr., L. U. No. 1016

Initiated March 14, 1945

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1016, record the passing of our former Brother, J. Lee Brandt, Jr.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

JOHN STRAKA,

Sedalia, Mo.

Recording Secretary

William Peter Botzing, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated March 17, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Peter Botzing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE
Cincinnati, Ohio

Arthur Sindt, L. U. No. 1166

Initiated October 17, 1944

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1166, record the death of our friend and Brother, Arthur Sindt, on March 21, 1946.

In the passing of Brother Sindt, L. U. 1166 has lost an esteemed member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we wish to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; also that our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

ERNEST CORNELL,

President

ED. GRANGER,

Financial Secretary

HARVEY S. DAVIS,

Recording Secretary

St. Paul, Minn.

Thomas E. Bawden, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated June 7, 1942

Roy A. Dunham, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated February 1, 1946

Ronald Estabrook, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated April 1, 1942

James W. McHenry, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated July 1, 1945

It is with deepest sorrow that we write this letter in memoriam to Brothers Thomas E. Bawden, Roy A. Dunham, Ronald Estabrook and James W. McHenry; therefore be it

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be extended their bereaved families; and be it further

Resolved, That tribute be paid their memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this letter be sent to the official Journal for publication.

CHARLES W. MASON,

Business Manager

San Francisco, Calif.

Harold A. Jones, L. U. No. 1249

Initiated April 15, 1940

Ray B. Bumgardner, L. U. No. 1249

Initiated July 8, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1249, record the death of our late Brothers, Ray B. Bumgardner and Harold A. Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ELMER WAHL,

A. J. STAUNTON,

E. J. PECK,

Committee

Syracuse, N. Y.

Roy L. McKinley, L. U. No. 1316

Initiated February 13, 1941

With sincere feelings of sorrow and regret at our loss, since God, in His infinite wisdom, has summoned to His care our fellow worker and Brother, we, the members of L. U. No. 1316, hereby record the sudden passing of Brother Roy L. McKinley on March 25, 1946.

Those of us who knew Brother "Mac" best and had the privilege at times in the past of working with him, recognize in him a pioneer electrician of his day. His devotion to his associates and his thoughtfulness for his fellow worker endeared him to all. His love of life and cheery way were always an inspiration and a cause of admiration to his friends.

Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind and extend to them our sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

J. T. PRICE,

J. B. PATE,

G. A. SPENCE,

Committee

Macon, Ga.

Arcenio Patrick Sylva, L. U. No. 1357

Initiated July 21, 1943

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-1357, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Arcenio Patrick Sylva.

Whereas in the death of Brother Arcenio Patrick Sylva, we have lost a true friend of many years' standing as well as a loyal member; and

Whereas it was his untiring effort as a blood line member to further our organization and to respond to our call for unionization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

SOLOMON K. AKI,

Honolulu, Hawaii

Business Manager

Harold J. Linton, L. U. No. 1368

Initiated October 13, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1368, I.B.E.W., mourn the passing of Brother Harold J. Linton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

WALTER TAUBEL, JR.,

Burlington, N. J.

Recording Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS FOR APRIL, 1946

L. U.	Name	Amount
1	E. W. Lockman.....	\$1,000.00
1	J. B. Snyder.....	1,000.00
309	C. N. Pollock.....	1,000.00
125	R. B. McClurg.....	1,000.00
1	W. O. King.....	1,000.00
1	C. E. Lamson.....	1,000.00
794	G. W. Bebout.....	650.00
870	A. E. Charles.....	1,000.00
136	J. E. Davis.....	300.00
550	Wm. J. Fredendall.....	475.00
1	F. J. Juba.....	1,000.00
134	W. Reilly.....	1,000.00
1	R. H. Kellar.....	1,000.00
6	C. A. Pagano.....	475.00
6	J. W. Bottome.....	475.00
1	W. F. Crayon.....	1,000.00
558	C. W. Small.....	1,000.00
1	C. J. Orth.....	1,000.00
1	A. G. Zastrow.....	1,000.00
309	R. McCoy.....	1,000.00
540	F. Dougherty.....	1,000.00
550	A. W. Mink.....	825.00
1	E. R. Kinzer.....	475.00
1	O. H. Moeller.....	1,000.00
1	A. F. Phillips.....	1,000.00
1	J. McCall.....	1,000.00
1	W. E. Wikstrom.....	650.00
1	M. Dunn.....	1,000.00
3	H. C. Keller.....	1,000.00
1	F. F. Lombard.....	1,000.00
1	R. Regenbogen.....	650.00
5	D. I. Kennedy.....	1,000.00
1	W. H. Adkins.....	1,000.00
160	F. L. McAninch.....	1,000.00
160	Mathias Badding.....	1,000.00
10	M. C. Vessel.....	650.00
125	R. W. Thompson.....	825.00
369	L. L. Wright.....	475.00
134	R. Roadney.....	1,000.00
1	W. W. Ross.....	1,000.00
1	M. K. Schenck.....	1,000.00
1	W. F. Fitzpatrick.....	825.00
794	O. Steffin.....	1,000.00
770	C. Sant.....	1,000.00
11	G. A. Kling.....	1,000.00
5	M. G. McHugh.....	1,000.00
688	H. D. Ealy.....	1,000.00
3	K. F. Hueglin.....	1,000.00
3	C. Tilley.....	1,000.00
58	L. Nickels.....	1,000.00
52	T. Farrell.....	1,000.00
58	H. D. Burnham.....	1,000.00
65	J. J. Donovan.....	1,000.00
1316	R. L. McKinley.....	1,000.00
1	H. Hunter.....	1,000.00
1	H. F. O'Neill.....	1,000.00
1293	E. Bishop.....	1,000.00
48	A. C. Ritchie.....	1,000.00
673	W. F. Runyan.....	1,000.00
1	J. L. Hurley.....	650.00
1	L. B. Cole.....	1,000.00
1	T. F. O'Neill.....	1,000.00
1	P. E. Parker.....	1,000.00
48	A. E. Williams.....	475.00
427	Ray Arthur Reeves.....	1,000.00
1	Ora W. Crow.....	1,000.00
465	Robert J. Wilcox.....	1,000.00
505	Looney G. Curlee.....	1,000.00
369	Robert F. Coke.....	1,000.00
683	Roman P. Eckstein.....	825.00
917	Geo. W. Carillon.....	650.00
505	Warren O. Mason.....	475.00
1	W. M. Holmes.....	1,000.00
112	Casper W. Kistler.....	1,000.00
615	Walter M. Vaughn.....	1,000.00
976	G. Evans.....	475.00
3	E. Poillon.....	475.00
1	J. P. Wade.....	1,000.00
3	G. N. Meyer.....	1,000.00
3	J. Gallo.....	825.00
3	A. A. Goss.....	1,000.00
1	G. M. Courtney.....	1,000.00
125	M. F. Walker.....	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
18	W. R. Marutz.....	1,000.00
504	J. Bolinski.....	475.00
1	A. D. Bodamer.....	1,000.00
186	J. W. Gelbert.....	650.00
103	E. L. Gilson.....	1,000.00
291	C. G. Snodgrass.....	650.00
134	J. J. Fitzgerald.....	1,000.00
48	L. A. Herbster.....	475.00
1	W. D. McSorley.....	1,000.00
46	G. M. Early.....	1,000.00
9	J. K. Harper.....	825.00
1	Frank E. Haggart.....	1,000.00
6	H. McAlpine.....	1,000.00
134	Alden R. Schaar.....	1,000.00
156	James B. Bradley.....	150.00
613	John F. Hall.....	150.00
787	Reginald M. Lee.....	1,000.00
11	James A. Faith.....	150.00
48	L. M. Brooks.....	150.00
11	S. G. Larkin.....	150.00
702	R. C. Knight.....	150.00
160	H. L. Annett.....	150.00
1249	John Morey.....	150.00
744	Harry G. Dickenson.....	150.00
1	George Reed.....	150.00

Total Claims Paid.....\$90,175.00

FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Continued from page 211)

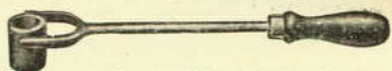
textbook and follow a course of prescribed study in the field of industrial electronics that applied to Electrical Workers. This course was to run for 35 weeks and a total of 70 hours of instruction and class room work plus 105 hours of study work. We were through with the early phases of industrial electronics and realized that the only way to learn the subject would be to study it thoroughly.

The work this year has proceeded in the following way. Study assignments and questions are given each week in the form of prepared sheets with the question or assignment stated and room left for the answer. In order to obtain the answers it is necessary for the men to thoroughly study the lesson that will be discussed the following week. There is no question about the fact that much serious study is required to pass this course as outlined this year and all credit is due to those that complete it. Considerable time and thought has been put into the preparation of these weekly lesson sheets and Mr. George Viner, the President of Local B-309, I.B.E.W., East St. Louis, Illinois, extends the invitation to any local unions that may be interested in these lesson sheets, to write him for samples and a plan by which they may obtain these sheets for classes in industrial electronics.

These weekly lesson sheets have been geared to the textbook "Electronics for Electricians and Radio Men," published by the Coyne Electrical School, Chicago, Illinois. Any local that has adopted this textbook will find on examination of the weekly lesson sheets, the references for the work to be done are easily found in the textbook.

This enables the electrician, who is really interested in obtaining a knowledge of electronics as it affects his job, to obtain the required information in a minimum time and a high degree of efficiency. If you are operating any classes in electronics at the present time or contemplate opening classes in the fall, you should send at once for samples of these lesson sheets.

The class procedure is very simple and uniform in its operation. The class members are asked to report directly, by the instructor, from their prepared lesson sheets. Any question that may remain partially unanswered or that requires further explanation can be taken up at this time. Each class member reporting on an assignment or question is required to write down the question or assignment and the answer and turn it in to the instructor at the conclusion of the class period. This serves as a very accurate check on the work done by the individual class members. There is a work-book check given each 10 weeks which further proves the interest and time that has been devoted to the weekly

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lesson sheets. So far this year these work-book checks have disclosed a very high grade of work on the part of the class members at Local B-309.

At the present time the educational committee is forming plans for next year's school schedule. It is expected to start a class for apprentices in basic electricity. An advanced class in alternating current circuits will be conducted that will include theory and shop work. This will require a shop, apparatus, and supplies but we now have the real material to start this type of work—trained men who have completed the textbook work and are now ready for some real practical work.

There will also be a new class started in industrial electronics in the fall and the completion of another class in electronics started this year.

All in all we of Electrical Workers Local 309 feel that we now have a record of past performance upon which we can plan the future. No school or educational plan can grow into a serious movement over night. It requires a lot of work on the part of everybody included. No one can, or should, expect any great share of credit. Nothing can better demonstrate the progress of labor than education of the individual worker. Union schools are being recognized by the larger employer groups, by the members of the unions, and the general public at large as a means towards self-improvement. This modern trend cannot help but harvest rich rewards.

WHAT LABOR EXPECTS

(Continued from page 215)

curity against all the common risks that threaten his economic independence in modern society.

Second, I would commend the large and important responsibilities which the bill would give, in every phase of administration, to representative advisory bodies. The insistence of the American Federation of Labor on the inclusion of these provisions was based not only on our traditional reliance on democratic methods but drew as well on our considerable experience with policy committees representing the groups concerned gained during the war period.

The medical profession has the assurance, therefore, that, on matters of strictly professional concern, the advisory groups shall consist solely of physicians. On all other matters, the workers covered by the system, employers, persons with special technical competence and representatives of the public would maintain a continuous scrutiny of policy and administration. There would be regional and local as well as national advisory councils. This is the democratic method. Anyone who continues to shout "regimentation" or "dictatorship" must convict himself either of failure to have read or of failure to have understood the bill.

As many of you know, organized labor in this country has not always supported health insurance. We have not drifted into our present position. We have come to it through years of experience and careful study. Back in the 1920's the American Federation of Labor took a position against health insurance. But now after nearly a quarter of a century we see our nation, in spite of its great resources of wealth and scientifically trained personnel, in eighth place among the nations of the world with respect to

infant mortality. We see that we are somewhere between eighth and twelfth place with respect to the death rate of children and adolescents and in twenty-first place for persons in middle life. These figures reflect a health picture that American labor is not proud of. The old system has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The need for more adequate medical care has been amply demonstrated in the studies of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, in the National Health Survey and still more irrefutably in the results of the Selective Service examinations.

The failure of voluntary methods of insuring against the costs of medical care has also been fully demonstrated. Voluntary insurance can never hope to reach the mass of people—the low income groups, and the aged, or persons with chronic ailments, all those most in need of protection. Even the proponents of voluntary insurance are beginning to admit that it cannot do the whole job or the main part of the job that needs to be done. The task is one which calls for the participation of all of us through democratic governmental action.

In closing I would like to stress the fact that it is not merely the officials of the American Federation of Labor who support the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. It was first introduced at our request made in response to the insistence of our membership that something be done to provide a broad social insurance program including health insurance. Since the introduction of the bill two years ago it has been widely discussed in countless meetings of local unions, city central bodies, in state conventions and conventions of our national and international unions from one end of the country to the other. Even during the stress of wartime its presentation enjoyed continual prominence in the official journals of our national and international unions and in the network of local labor papers. After nearly two years of such thorough airing the delegates to the 64th Annual Convention of the American Federation which met in New Orleans, unanimously endorsed the principles of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and instructed their Committee on Social Security to work with President Green in preparing and submitting a new bill. Senate Bill 1050 is in large measure the result of those efforts and reflects the purposes of the convention.

That the leaders of the American Federation of Labor were accurately interpreting the desires of the rank and file in this respect is supported by numerous public opinion polls in which the American people have indicated that they regarded the provision of adequate medical care as one of the most important guarantees of the future, and that they are not afraid to work together through their Government to achieve a sound national health program.

This is democracy in action. To be sure, it is the opponents who have proclaimed they are the defenders of liberty, freedom and democracy; it is the opponents who have shouted "regimentation," "bureaucracy," and "socialized medicine." Mark well, however, that all the cries add up only to saying they do not trust democracy and they have no faith in the government of a democracy. They—the opponents—are the defenders of the status quo and even special privilege. Health is as important to democracy as education. Health services are not for the privileged few. The workers and the families of America—all of them—need, want and mean to have, access to modern health services.

The time has come when we can replace words by action and build good health into the foundation of a world based on freedom and security.

WAGE PATTERN SLOW

(Continued from page 213)

Department states, by adding an amount which "would total approximately five points."

Actual rise in living costs between January, 1941, and January, 1946, on this basis, therefore, would not be 28.9 per cent but 33.9 per cent.

It is not surprising then to find that many

of the wage increases in recent months have been quite material.

A 15 per cent pay increase, for example, was granted by the Building Trades Employers Association of New York, representing 850 firms, the department reports. The raise affects 150,000 construction workers in New York.

Another building trades' increase cited by the release is one of 12½ cents an hour given by the Construction Employers Association and the Associated Contractors of Dallas, Texas, embracing about 100 general contractors and 100 sub-contractors who employ from 3,000 to 3,500 building trades workers. The Electrical Contractors' Association of Milwaukee, representing 65 firms, is noted as having given a 10-cent hourly raise to its 950 electrical workers.

Electrical Workers were also specifically mentioned as a part of some 5,000 employees who received wage advances from the Shell Oil Company in the Pacific coast area. This group of workers is represented by the I.B.E.W., the Teamsters', Building Service Employees' and Office Workers' unions of the A. F. of L. Shell Oil's wage adjustment is distributed on a wage bracket basis which allots proportionately higher raises for lower paid workers:

Wage Bracket	Increase
Under \$300 a month	15%
\$300 to \$450 a month	\$45 a month
\$450 to \$650 a month	10%

In the power and light industry the Union Electric Company of Missouri, which is under agreement with our L. U. No. B-2, of St. Louis, lifted wages of 4,100 employees by means of a 12-cent an hour blanket increase.

The American Tobacco Company, Incorporated, gave an across-the-board six-cent hourly raise to its 16,000 employees, among whom were electrical maintenance workers belonging to our L. U. No. 666, of Richmond, Virginia, duly certified last August as collective bargaining agent for maintenance electricians in its Virginia cigarette and tobacco factories.

Other reported post V-J Day raises directly affecting members of the IBEW include one of 19 per cent received by some 11,000 persons in six Southern Kraft paper mills of the International Paper Company, a 10 per cent company-wide one for plants of the Hercules Powder Company, one of from 6% to 10 per cent for the 8,315 employees of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, where the IBEW represents workers in the company's construction department, and one of 15 cents an hour for 1,700 employees of the Connecticut Light and Power Company.

SURELY ONE

(Continued from page 209)

Go to the Mormon Tabernacle and see that great structure erected without a nail. Here is a city and an institution founded by a hardy and pioneering class of people who have left their mark, and the country has been made better for their having lived. Then don't fail to stop in Reno, but I wouldn't advise staying the usual six weeks, it seems to be contagious, and also remember your age. Then there is Lake Tahoe, another inspiring sight, and Yosemite Valley. If God has exhibited his handiwork in greater style than at Yosemite Valley and the Wawona Grove of Big Trees, I don't know where it is, for I have been over most of the world and to my mind, this is the beauty spot of the universe. Here in California you can reach the highest and the lowest spots in the U. S. A.; the hottest and the coldest; the wettest and the driest. Yea, Brother, we have something to show you. Come and see it.

In case you don't know where Oakland is, it is on the continental side of San Francisco Bay; the fastest growing city in America; no mushroom growth either. Don't forget to give us the once-over.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 12, 1946
INCLUDING APRIL 10, 1946**

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L. U. 130—(Cont.) 73947, 962, 997, 74002, 904, 906. 136—908255, 904, 908772, 829, 833, 679, 689, 512584, 708, 780, 788. B-150—156590, 153—31481. B-160—412245, 260, 930, 947, 412134, 138, B 654075, B 655126, 127. B-177—966027, 185—527606. B-196—B 282380, 211944, 959. B-204—980284, 301, 850880. 210—963787, 13295, 299, 380, 794825. 222—824745, B-213—877176, 215—907521, 538, B-230—789317, B-244—B 847791, 245—10932, B 29510, 247—130543, 583, B-248—B 733527, 252—92314, 253—164674, 259—735091, B-260—B 512716, B-266—B 132448, 271—874741-750, 284—728786, 815, B-292—32817, 32920, 955, 53026, 295—200607, 023, 060, 300—987037, 054, B-302—B 662825, 313—998278, B-320—158387, 324—200184, B-325—165790, 706, 801, B-328—660169, B 30049, 332—226257, 324, 389, 398, 415, 347—430502.	L. U. 354—91588, 357—68892, B-362—B 838054, B-364—781146, B 984136, 328671, B-369—104302, B 414461, 483, 707016, 023, 036, 085, 101, 123, 869574, 390—87014, 917, 135003, 153377, 155523, 536, 593, B-398—B 760843, 182279, 400—118727, 401—818459, 404—102489-490, 492- 493, 497, 411—897194, 412—87131, 41221, 930322, 415—54651, 42—230052, 053, B 429—87033, B 430—875228, 235, B-431—607997, B 903888, 502027, 502027, B-435—B 182074, B-437—240853, 144, 427—33001-100, 437—565598, B-463—B 861983, B 565784, B 862945, 320, 467—193491, B-468—B 772967, 773028, 791252, 252, B-474—848231, B-477—701255, 351, 451, B-479—138691, 361302, 318, B-494—B 847219, B 321854, 202889, 893, B 852066, B-499—B 328827-830, B-503—B 697637-539, B-505—870506, 288599, 621, 026.	L. U. 508—865067, 527—16499, 528—586324, 539—316888, 540—172432, 433, 542—821628, 547—320964, B-554—B 313263, 331- 340, 550—841504, B-569—239735, 776, 799, 913, 938, 240033, 075, 085, 212, B-573—282224, 574—780687, 580—271327, 789506, 613, 583—950458, 460, 593—2252, 594—222844, 572787, 595—723832, B-603—84582, B 777071, 615—901164-165, 181, B-616—503475, 497, 618—795836, 982, 988, 637—299159, 168, 172, 182, 187, 643—844932, 046-047, 648—300590, 615-616, 654—186019, B-655—B 181359, B-659—58590, 591, 902880-890, 942, 905340, 672—126297, B-674—B 843838, 845, 863, 162810, 843, 864, 890, B-679—620664, B-702—B 886836, B-703—792300-301, 707—18091, 708—820251, 268, B-713—B 716969, B 829526, 716—823213, 17054, 154, 156, 168, 181, 17355, 363, 442, 17679, B-723—851777.	L. U. 724—973613, 690, B-735—141336, B 144328, 544, 660, 691, 740, B351890, B 329263, 308, 951801, 739—406603, 740—102016-018, B-744—B 838603, 752—255389, B-760—264501, 99421, 99667, B-769—B 163206, B-772—B 818775, B-774—321522, B-778—B 927284, B-784—223915, B-785—B 240781, B-799—B 908515, B-814—B 805786, B-816—B 679092, B-817—12739, B-818—B 621696, B-818—11151, B-833—B 524608, 723, B-837—B 767148, B-850—B 979039, 050, 855—810714, B-859—B 607902, 865—724381, 382, 411, B-872—841249, B-889—655641, 642, 39538, 725, 910—222954, 312, 737, B-916—B 91651, B-925—B 119094, 926—677533, 930—820054, 933—533945, B-949—B 930406, 433, 477, B 555519, 835416, 485, 487, 747, 797, 110460, 950—168051, B-953—800606, 612, 618, 630, 674, 695, B 417952, 960, 985, B-954—879015, B-978—B 770791-810, B 441482, B-980—B 26816, 819, B-981—B 728043.	L. U. 983—118253, 990—890052, B-1000—B 136416, 460, B 454865, B 541242, B-1005—B 256990, B-1010—B 124708, B-1014—B 411096, B-1028—B 264789, 879, 928, 940, 955, B 698447, 498, B 56817, 877, B-1049—B 702741, 39099, 115, B 679307, 310, B-1061—B 530251-252, 254-255, 258-261, 268, 317, 324, B 536980-985, 987-994, 996, 537000, B-1066—115217, B-1068—B 73156, 212, 289, 323, 329, B 122442, B-1076—B 29148, B 273732, B-1079—B 752532, B-1088—B 153491, 519, 593, 637, 651, 661, B-1094—B 18030, B 64345, 347, 348, B 396733, 734, 740, 1095—207526, B-1101—B 351407, B-1111—B 341895, B-1112—B 220877, B-1127—B 792068, B-1129—394202, 1141—230627-628, 650, 680, 683, 715, 1151—152347, B-1153—B 850754, B-1159—79210, B 109412, B 571914, 989267, B 285385, 386, B-1164—B 753179, 183, B-1186—2263, 719005, B-1200—B 99100, B-1208—637843-845, 402039.	L. U. 1213—647374-677, 1214—743575, 586, 1235—121629, B-1240—B 525597, B 764671, B-1245—B 689563, 591, 595, 600, 602, 605, 1066, 734, 780, 794, 576388, 649, B 599210, B 604156, B 606011, B 84170, 182, 192, 226, 231, 291, 835525, B-1260—325276, B 432401, 408, 443, B 17686, B 17789, B 17028, 959, B 18016, 029, B 18116, B-1262—B 210404, 480, B 201106, B-1272—B 843134, 152, B-1284—B 369725, 1286—210256, 258, B-1289—B 213475, 1302—195642, B-1303—B 482952, 979, B-1305—363405, B-1314—B 17588, 592, 1327—517279, B-1328—B 391049, 101, 105, B 390889, 915, 931, 939, B 394289, 311, 329, 475, 998, B-1339—B 211510, B 215480, B 14233, 243, B-1343—772962, 1349—898206, B-1352—B 51777, 845, 859, 897, B-1353—97758, B-1370—B 908039, B 104271, 309, B-1373—B 450591, B-1383—B 344748, B-1387—B 525243, B-1393—B 383853-855, 402039.	L. U. B-1417—B 832698, 121, B 840676, 096, B-1427—B 139101, 575, 1430—05057, 906651, B-1439—B 363760, 763, B 169230, 440, B 865539, 660, 731, B-1443—B 600348, 1464—330741-750, B-1467—B 152556, B-1490—199803, BLANK 211—853417, 567—029559, 560, 581—210270, 280542- 559, B-797—B 250251-255, 996—890056, B-1427—B 804261-270, B-1262—B 210404, 480, B 201106, B-1272—B 843134, 152, B-1284—B 369725, 1286—210256, 258, B-1289—B 213475, 1302—195642, B-1303—B 482952, 979, B-1305—363405, B-1314—B 17588, 592, 1327—517279, B-1328—B 391049, 101, 105, B 390889, 915, 931, 939, B 394289, 311, 329, 475, 998, B-1339—B 211510, B 215480, B 14233, 243, B-1343—772962, 1349—898206, B-1352—B 51777, 845, 859, 897, B-1353—97758, B-1370—B 908039, B 104271, 309, B-1373—B 450591, B-1383—B 344748, B-1387—B 525243, B-1393—B 383853-855, 402039.	L. U. B-949—835377-378, B-950—743727, B-978—B 707776-780, B-992—B 440891, B-1000—B 136629, 039, 037, 048, 049, 1072—224149, 950181, 182, 191, 193, B-1102—B 864921, B-1137—B 279560, 1151—152347, B-1159—749188, B-1169—B 577311 320, 1213—647374-377, 1214—744575, B-1240—B 532367, 1250—180471, 473, 475, 1259—669265, B-1354—B 457061, PREVIOUSLY LISTED B-3—OA 37330, B-18—B 557889, B-79—299934, B-136—262377, 211—125552, 230—531944, B-244—B 847747, 301063, B-266—B 918304, 390—154381, 464, 486, 487, 155291, 335, 358, 440, 456, 503, 528, 544, B-447—597614, 618, 620, 457—526572-587, 589- 596, 558—358113, 122, 576—869828, 72019, 621, 584—189638, 693, 806010, 020, 021, 039, 041, B-587—872517, B-620—345353, 917—762763, 769, 781, 996—87442, 444, 1083—388761, 763, 764, 765, B-1383—344709.
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CRUCIAL 1945 REVIEWED

(Continued from page 212)

With vehemence the representatives of the A. F. of L. set about to secure benefits for the members they represent. Furthermore, realizing that many acts of Congress which are not directly concerned with labor will nevertheless have marked effects upon work-

ers in an indirect manner, it does not confine its attention strictly to labor issues. The legislative activities of the union are some of the most important ones, and work in this field extends to state as well as national government legislatures.

Reading the list of bills supported and opposed by the A. F. of L., its members should feel proud of the support given to progressive social measures as well as to the opposition to certain bills designed to aid special groups to the detriment of the general public. All but three recommendations in the President's 21-point legislative program to Congress were approved by the A. F. of L.

The attention of the general counsel of the A. F. of L. Executive Council has been focused on state anti-labor laws. He continues in his attempts to have invalidated laws bringing trade union activities under government regulation. Such laws have been enacted in eight states and as a result of litigation, a body of protective judicial decisions are being built up.

The A. F. of L. was interested in the San Francisco World Conference where was finally drawn up the Charter of the United Nations. Its Postwar Planning Committee and Executive Council both had recommendations for amendments to the charter. An important concept with regard to the relationship of the United Nations to outside forces in society is brought out in the following quotation from the report: "Since we hold it essential in a free democratic society that private organizations should work jointly with appropriate governmental agencies in promoting human welfare in specific fields, we believe private organizations should be represented at least in the specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as those dealing with economic problems, trade, labor, education, etc."

Leaving the United Nations, the report progresses to a discussion of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions which resulted from the former organization upon its liquidation. The W.F.T.U. is described as an attempt "to isolate the trade union centers which do not make a compromise with communists." And

the nature of the new international labor organization is such that the A. F. of L. feels it cannot subscribe without compromising many things that are important in its concept of the labor movement. The A. F. of L. is in no sense of the word opposed to international cooperation, rather the opposite, as may be deduced from the following quotation: "Preparedness for the maintenance of peace in order that civilized people may continue to live depends upon the speed with which we initiate programs to carry out these ideals at home and provide opportunities for exchange of representatives and information between functional groups in our nation and such groups in other countries. Such a program will strengthen and supplement the United Nations Organization."

HISTORY REPEATS

(Continued from page 204)

on the part of both workers and their employers.

Had there been a carefully planned post-war production program strongly supported by Government and industry, ready to function when the war ended, some of the post-war unemployment could have been avoided, and the agitated war psychology would have been more readily replaced by the normal reactions of peacetime. It is doubtful, however, whether any program devised by the most wise and patient of men would have prevented a considerable degree of turmoil as men turned away from the tensions of war to the less exciting routine of the workaday world.

The informed reader will recognize the existence today of situations similar to, if not identical with, those underlying the events of the early months of 1919. The importance of working together now—Government, labor, and industry—to be prepared for the heavy demands of the postwar readjustment is evidenced by this record of undirected demobilization of manpower.



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per 50,000	67.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25	No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
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